

Journal Rom.  
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**BULLETINS**  
**OF**  
**THE CAMPAIGN 1796.**





## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 2d, 1796.

Admiralty Office, January 2, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, dated Martinico, October 22, 1795.*

ON the 20th Instant the Bellona arrived, having joined Vice-Admiral Thomson on the 7th of September, in the Latitude 43 Deg. 20 Min. N. and Longitude 38 Deg. 9 Min. W.

In my last I informed you, Sir, with the Capture of the Superbe French Frigate of 22 Guns, off Desada, by the Vanguard; since which I have received an Account from Captain Warre of His Majesty's Ship Mermaid, dated the 12th Instant, that, cruizing to Windward of Grenada, he discovered, on the 10th, off La Baye, a Ship and a Brig at Anchor, which, upon seeing him, got under Weigh and made Sail from him; but the Brig soon bore up, and pushed into a small Bay called Requin, where the Mermaid followed her, and run aground close to her: The French, however, got on Shore to the Number of 70 Troops, and 50 that were her Crew, and upwards of 50, had been landed by the Ship while at Anchor. Captain Warre got Possession of

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the Brig, which is named the Brutus, of 10 Guns : The next Day he chased the Ship the whole Day, but she escaped in the Night. And in a subsequent Letter, dated the 15th, he informed me that he discovered her again on the 14th to Leeward of him, when he chased and captured her, after an Action of Half an Hour, with the Loss of One Man killed and Three wounded in the Mermaid, and Twenty killed, and several wounded of the Enemy : That both these Vessels were Conventional Corvettes. The Ship named the Republican, mounting 18 Guns, and had on board 250 or 260 Men at the Commencement of the Action, with a French General and his Staff, destined to command at Grenada. In a Letter wrote the following Day he acquainted me, that upon his Return to Grenada, with his Prize, he had the Mortification to find that the important Post of Gouyave, or Charlotte Town, had been taken by the Enemy the Night before.

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Admiralty Office, January 2, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Raisable, October 27, 1795.*

**T**HIS Morning His Majesty's Ship the Hannibal returned from a Cruise to Port Royal, with Two Prizes, Privateers, one the Convention of Twelve Guns and Seventy-four Men; the other a Schooner of Eight Guns and Sixty-six Men.

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House Guards, January 2, 1796.

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Leigh to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Martinico, October 31, 1795.*

**I**T is with real Concern I inform you of the Loss of the important Post of Guave, in the Island of Grenada; for the Particulars of which I beg Leave to refer you to Brigadier-General Nicoll's Letter of the 18th Instant, and to the several Reports made to him upon that Event, Copies of which I have the Honor to inclose.

*Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Oliver Nicolls to his Excellency Major-General Leigh, dated Grenada, October 18, 1795.*

IT is with extreme Concern I report to your Excellency the Loss of the Post of Gouyave. The Enemy having attacked and carried by Assault, the Night of the 15th Instant, the strong Hill which commands the Harbour and Town, Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw did not think his Force strong enough to recover it immediately, and, the lower Situation not being tenable, he retired to this Town, unmolested by the Enemy, a March of Twelve Miles, and arrived here the next Morning about Nine o'Clock. His Return, which is inclosed, will shew the Loss of the 68th Regiment. The 25th Regiment had Fifty-five Sick there, with Three Subalterns. One Subaltern, Lieutenant Ashe, and Sixteen of whom were able to march with Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw's Detachment, are here; the rest have fallen into the Hands of the Enemy.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Schaw, of the 68th Regiment, to Brigadier-General Nicolls, dated St. George October 17, 1795.*

SIR,

IN Obedience to your Desire I should have earlier given you an Account of the Particulars which

obliged me to evacuate the Post of Gouyave, but waited to ascertain our Loss, which I find to be Two Serjeants and Thirty four Rank and File missing, with One Lieutenant (Carr) supposed to be mortally wounded.

The Insurgents attacked a strong Picquet, consisting of a Captain, Two Subalterns, Four Serjeants and Sixty Rank and File, posted on the Hill commanding the Town of Gouyave; One Subaltern of which, with Twenty Men, were detached along the Ridge running West about Two Hundred Yards from Captain Hamilton's Post, in order to prevent their Approach from coming up a Valley in their Front; which had the desired Effect, as Ensign Connor, of the 68th Regiment, a very steady and brave Officer, checked a Column, intended against him, by the Vigilance and Fire of his Advanced Sentries. The Column then (as he supposes) directed their Route towards the Captain's Post, as a hot Firing soon after commenced there, during a very heavy Shower of Rain. This Circumstance induced Ensign Connor to march to the Support of that Post; but on his Arrival fell in with Captain Hamilton, who told him he had been surrounded with a very superior Body of the Enemy, which had penetrated and driven his Party from the Works; and that Lieutenant Carr, with several of his Men, were badly wounded; all which Circumstances were confirmed to me by the Arrival of Captain Hamilton at Gouyave House, who made me a similar Report. During this Transaction a Report prevailed that the Insurgents were advancing from our Rear, and the Part of the Works below; and I was confirmed in it by Firing being heard from the latter mentioned Place. This prevented me from calling up Colonel Webster's Black Corps, who had the Defence of the Town and the Protection of the Hospital; as also Captain Angus's Black Corps, who had been posted to defend the Sugar Works, (and, as I had been informed,



formed, had perceived an Enemy approaching,) to make an Attempt to recover the Hill again. An Attempt, however, was made by all the Men I could muster of the 68th Regiment; but they were not able to advance further than the Post already mentioned, on the Left of the Ridge, which was gained with great Difficulty, from the very steep and slippery State, occasioned by the constant Rains; and finding the Enemy so superior in Numbers, and in Possession of a Field Piece, from which they fired Grape, as to make it too hazardous, and no Probability of Success.

It was then the general Sense of the Officers under my Command, whose Opinions I severally took, to retreat to Sauter, but *that* afterwards being found impracticable, it was resolved to march to St. George's.

This, Sir, is a Detail of Facts, as nearly as I can state to you, of this unfortunate Business, but which, however to be lamented, will not, I trust, appear to you either to have proceeded from any Want of Vigilance or Neglect of Duty on my Side.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN B. SCHAW,  
Major of the 68th Regiment,  
and Lieut. Col.

P. S. I have the Honor herewith to send you a State of the 68th Regiment.

*Return of the 68th Regiment of Foot, of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, on the 16th of October 1795.*

Present.—10 Officers, 17 Serjeants, 15 Drummers, 107 Rank and File.

Missing.—2 Serjeants, 34 Rank and File.

Sick at Gouyave.—29 Rank and File.

Total.—10 Officers, 19 Serjeants, 15 Drummers, 170 Rank and File.

(Signed) John B. Schaw, Major, 68th Reg.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Hamilton of the 68th Regiment, to Brigadier-General Nicolls, dated St. George's, October 17, 1795.*

I AM this Moment honored with your Letter of this Date, in Answer to which I beg Leave to state, that I joined the Guard on Gouyave-Hill after Dark on the Night of the 15th Instant, and, on Enquiry, found it consisted of One Serjeant, Two Corporals, and Thirty-eight Men, of which Eleven were Blacks. I then detached One Corporal and Three British Soldiers to a Path pointed out by Captain Pinuber, to Colonel Schaw, with Orders, that should the Enemy approach that Way to give them their Fire, and then retire to the Huts, and alarm the Men there, and immediately to join Colonel Schaw at the House, it being impossible for them to rejoin me, from the Nature of the Ground. This left me with One Serjeant, One Corporal, and Thirty-five Men, including the Blacks. I then fell them in round the Breast-Work, in order that each Man should know his Post in case of an Alarm; on doing which I found that I was obliged to leave a Space of Two Yards and better between each Man to enable me to occupy the Whole of the Ground within the Breast-Work; and, as the Night was extremely dark, I thought it necessary to put Thirteen Sentries. At a little after Eleven o'Clock, Lieutenant Carr (who was my Subaltern) visited the Sentries, and, on his Return, informed me he had found them perfectly alert: In about Five Minutes after which we heard One of them fire, on which we immediately turned out, and had Time to fire from Four to Five Rounds per Man, previous to the Enemy's getting up to the Breast-Work, after which we disputed it with our Bayonets, until overpowered by Numbers. Some Confusion took place among the Gunners, which prevented them from firing the Field Piece (the only Gun we had) immediately on the

the Attack; and, on the Enemy's getting near the Breast-Work, it was impossible to fire it without endangering our own Men; and, indeed, it would have been of little Avail, as we were attacked on all Sides. With respect to our Loss, or that of the Enemy, I cannot take upon me to say what it may have been, as the Night was so dark as to prevent me from seeing; neither can I attempt to say what was their Strength. Before Lieutenant Carr and I quitted the Post, there appeared to be at least One Hundred of the Enemy within the Breast-Work, and from the Noise without they seemed to be advancing in great Force. I am inclined to think their Loss must have been considerable, as our Fire appeared to be well directed, and our Men disputed the Breast-Work bravely with their Bayonets, besides which they, the Enemy, fired on each other for some Time after we had been obliged to quit the Post. Lieutenant Carr remained with me within the Works (though wounded) until we found that our Men were all driven out, after which we retired. The Man who bayoneted him attacked me, when I fortunately shot him, by which I escaped.

I have the Honor, &c.



## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
of JANUARY 7th, 1796.

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*Horse Guards, January 6, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES from Colonel Stuart, of which the following are Copies, have been this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Camp before Trincomalé in the Island  
of Ceylon, August 17, 1795.*

SIR,

**I**N obedience to the Orders and Instructions I received from the Government of Fort St. George, and Colonel Braithwaite commanding the King's and Company's Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, I have the Honor to acquaint you, for His Majesty's Information, by the Royal Admiral under Dispatch for Europe, that the Armament, with the Command of which I am entrusted, embarked the 30th Ultimo at Fort St. George on board His Majesty's Ships of War upon that Station and the Transports taken up for the Purpose of conveying it to this Place.

The Fleet arrived in Back Bay, to the Northward of the Forts of Trincomalé and Oostnaburgh, on the 1st Instant; and as Commodore Rainier and I were particularly anxious that the Commandant of those  
Forts

Forts should not misapprehend the Object of the Armament under our Command, every Precaution was taken to prevent any Misapprehension upon that Head, by explaining to him the Nature of it; and Two Days were spent in Communications between the Fort and Fleet for that Purpose.

As the Commandant, however, did not think proper to accede to the Requisitions made, in the Name of the King, by the Commodore and me, and refused obeying the Commands of his Superior, Mr. Van Angelbeck (the Governor of Columbo), to deliver up the Fort of Oostenburgh to a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops, on Account of an Informality in the Order, the Commodore agreeing with me in the Propriety of landing the Troops, they were disembarked on the 3d, about Four Miles to the Northward of the Fort of Trincomalé, without Opposition.

Neither the Garrison of Trincomalé or Oostnaburgh have hitherto given us any Molestation in the laborious Service in which the Troops have been employed, of conveying Provisions, Ordnance, and Stores, along a steep sandy Beach, from a Distance of Three Miles; nor has any Act of open Hostility taken place.

We are still employed in the same Service, as well as in preparing Materials for the Construction of such Works as may be necessary to reduce the Forts; and if the Commandant perseveres in his Resolution to refuse us Admittance as Friends, I hope to have it in my Power to begin our Approaches against the Fort of Trincomalé To-morrow Night.

I cannot too strongly express my Obligations to Commodore Rainier for the Readiness with which he has afforded every Assistance which could be given by the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships under his Command, in conveying and landing the Troops, Stores, and Provisions, and in every Part of the Service where his Aid and Co-operation could be of Use;

and his Zeal has been ably seconded by the Exertions of the Officers and Seamen employed in carrying his Orders into Effect.

I have the Honor, &c.

J. STUART.

*Camp near Trincomalé,*

*August 30, 1795.*

SIR,

SOON after I had the Honor to address you on the 17th Instant, informing you of my Intention to begin our Approaches against the Fort of Trincomalé on the following Day, Circumstances occurred which induced Commodore Rainier and me to detain the Ships then under Dispatch, in the Hope of that Success which I have now the Honor to announce. We broke Ground on the Evening of the 18th, opened our Batteries on the 23d, and before Twelve o'Clock on Wednesday the 26th completed a practicable Breach. Commodore Rainier and I then thought proper to summon the Garrison to surrender, while Preparations were making for the Assault. Terms were demanded which could not be allowed, and such as we thought consistent were transmitted in Return: These not being accepted within a limited Time, our Fire recommenced, and in a few Minutes the White Flag was displayed on the Ramparts, the Conditions we had offered were accepted, signed, and transmitted to Camp, with Two Captains of the Garrison as Hostages for their Performance.

I have the Honor to inclose a Copy of the Capitulation offered to the Garrison and accepted by the Commandant, and of some explanatory Articles which were afterwards arranged, with a State of the Garrison, Return of Ordnance and Stores taken, and a List of the Killed and Wounded of the Forces under my Command.

This

This Evening the Prisoners taken here will embark for Madras. I shall immediately take up a convenient Position, and begin the necessary Preparations for the Attack of Fort Oostenburgh, the Commandant of that Garrison having refused to surrender when summoned on the 27th Instant; and I have Reason to hope that that Fort also will be very soon in our Possession.

His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops, forming the Force under my Command, have so uniformly distinguished themselves on every former Occasion, that I need only say their Zeal and Gallantry on the present Service has been well exerted to maintain the Reputation they have so justly acquired.

I am beyond Measure indebted to Commodore Rainier for his cordial Co-operations, and the active Assistance of the Navy in every Department of the Public Service; and I have particular Pleasure in assuring you, that from the perfect Harmony subsisting between all Descriptions of the Naval and Land Forces employed here, every Thing may be expected from this Division of His Majesty's Troops, which is capable of being attained by their united Exertions.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

J. STUART.

#### TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

THE Garrison of Trincomalé, in Consideration of the Defence they have made, will be allowed to march out of the Fort with the Honors of War, Drums beating and Colours flying, to the Glacis, where they will ground their Arms, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War; the Officers keeping their Swords. Private Property will be secured to them; but all Public Property, Papers, Guns, Stores, and Provisions of every Kind, must be delivered up,  
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in their present Condition, to the Officers appointed by us to receive them.

The Garrison to march out, and the British Troops to be put in Possession of the Fort, in One Hour after this Capitulation is signed; and Two Officers of the Garrison of the Rank of Captain to be delivered immediately as Hostages for the Performance of this Agreement. These are the only Terms we the undersigned Officers, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, can grant. Major Fornbauer, if he accepts the Conditions, will sign this Paper, and return it by the Officers he sends as Hostages, within Half an Hour from the Time he receives it.

Given under our Hands, in Camp before Trincomalé, this 26th Day of August, 1795.

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.  
J. STUART.

### EXPLANATORY ARTICLES.

*CAPITULATION selon laquelle le Fort de Trincomalé sera rendu aux Troupes de Sa Majesté Britannique.*

Art. I. LE Garnison sortira Demain après Midi à quatre Heures par la Brèche, avec les Honneurs de la Guerre, Tambours battans, Drapeaux deployés; elle posera les Armes sur le Glacis de la Place. Tous les Officiers tant Européens qu'Indiens garderont leurs Armes.

Les Crés des Malays seront empaquetés dans une Caisse, pour leur être remis, au cas qu'ils soient renvoyés dans leur Patrie, comme étant leurs propres Armes qu'ils ne consentiront jamais de perdre.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march out at Sunset this Evening in the Manner demanded; but the Redoubt, the Cavalier on the Flank of the Breach, and the Zeeberg Bastion, must be immediately given up to the British Troops. The Cresses of the Malays



lays shall be disposed of in the Manner requested ; and the whole Officers and Men shall be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. II. Toute l'Ammunition et autres Effets de la Compagnie seront remis à ceux qui seront nommés de la Part des Chefs de Sa Majesté Britanique.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. III. Les Officiers Européens ne seront point envoyés contre leur Gré en Europe.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. Les Biens tant de la Garnison que des Particuliers seront conservés à chacun.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. Il sera permis aux Employés Civils de la Compagnie de se retirer en un autre Endroit de l'Isle.

Answer.—It is not in the Power of the Officers commanding the British Forces to grant this Article.

Art. VI. Les Malades et Blessés seront traités convenablement.

Answer.—Certainly.

Art. VII. La Garnison ne sera point sujetté à des Reprisailles.

Answer.—Granted.

Le Commandant demande la Permission de pouvoir envoyer les Papiers relatifs au Siege au Gouvernement de l'Isle par un Employé Civile de la Compagnie.

Copies of the Papers to be submitted to the British Commanders.

Fait au Fort de Trincomalé, à 26 Août, 1795.

( Signé ). J. G. FORNBAUER.

Signed, by Authority of Commodore Rainier and Colonel Stuart,

P. A. AGNEW, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*State of the Garrison of Trincomalé.*

## Fit for Service.

Artillery.—1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 1 Quarter-Master-Serjeant, 4 Bombardiers, 5 Gunners, 1 Cadet, and 17 Privates.

Troops.—1 Major, 1 Town-Major, 1 Garrison-Writer, 9 Captains, 2 Captain-Lieutenants, 12 Lieutenants, 13 Ensigns, 1 Cadet, 4 Quarter-Master-Serjeants, 45 Serjeants, 44 Corporals, 1 Surgeon, 1 Cadet, 24 Drummers and Fifers, and 489 Privates.

Total.—1 Major, 1 Town-Major, 1 Garrison-Writer, 9 Captains, 2 Captain-Lieutenants, 13 Lieutenants, 15 Ensigns, 1 Cadet, 5 Quarter-Master-Serjeants, 4 Bombardiers, 45 Serjeants, 44 Corporals, 5 Gunners, 1 Surgeon, 2 Cadets, 24 Drummers and Fifers, and 506 Privates.

*Sick and Wounded.*

Artillery.—1 Gunner, and 3 Privates.

Troops.—1 Captain, 5 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 1 Surgeon, 1 Cadet, 1 Drummer and Fifer, and 69 Privates.

Total.—1 Captain, 5 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Surgeon, 1 Cadet, 1 Drummer and Fifer, and 69 Privates.

J. G. FORNBAUER.

Trincomalé, August 27, 1795.

*Abstract of the Ordnance taken in the Fort of Trincomalé.*

## BRASS ORDNANCE.

2 Twenty Pounders, 1 Eighteen Ditto, 1 Twelve Ditto, 2 Nine Ditto, 2 Six Ditto, 2 Four Ditto, 7 Three Ditto, 5 One Ditto, 1 Swivel, 2 Six-Inch Howitzers, 2 Five and Half Inch Ditto, 2 Four and Half Inch Ditto, 3 Twelve and Quarter Inch Mortars,

Mortars, 1 Eleven and Three Quarter Inch Ditto,  
1 Ten and Half Inch Ditto, 1 Eight-Inch Ditto,  
2 Five and Half Inch Ditto, and 5 Four-Inch  
Ditto.

Total.—37 serviceable, and 5 unserviceable.

IRON ORDNANCE.

2 Twenty-four Pounders, 3 Twenty Ditto, 22 Eighteen Ditto, 17 Twelve Ditto, 14 Nine Ditto, 3 Swivels and 4 Carronades.

Total.—55 serviceable, and 10 unserviceable.

J. W. DIXON, Capt. Royal Artillery.

J. GLOW, Lt. Com. Stores.

J. QUALE, Lt. Royal Artillery.

C. Carlisle, Capt. Com. Artillery.

*General Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops  
under the Command of Colonel Stuart, during the  
Siege of Trincomalé, August, 1795.*

HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

Royal Artillery.—1 Bombardier and 3 Gunners killed; 2 Gunners wounded.

Flank Companies of his Majesty's 71st and 73d Regiments.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 6 Rank and File wounded.

His Majesty's 72d Regiment.—1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, and 7 Rank and File wounded.

Royal Navy.—1 Seaman killed; 2 Seamen wounded.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S TROOPS.

Staff.—Major Smart, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, wounded.

Madras Artillery.—3 Matrosses and 6 Lascars killed;  
1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 10 Matrosses,  
1 Syrang, and 8 Lascars wounded.

1st Battalion of Native Infantry.—1 Sepoy killed  
and 6 wounded.

23d Bat-



23d Battalion of Native Infantry—1 Sepoy wounded.  
Corps of Pioneers.—2 Sepoys wounded.

Total.—1 Bombardier, 3 Gunners, 3 Matrosses, 1 Seaman, 1 Sepoy, and 6 Lascars, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 2 Gunners, 10 Matrosses, 13 Privates, and 2 Seamen (Europeans), 1 Syrang, 9 Sepoys, and 8 Lascars (Natives), wounded.

*Officers Wounded.*

Major Smart, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General.

Captain Gorry, of His Majesty's 71st Regiment.

Lieutenant Prescott, of the Madras Artillery.

Ensign Benson, of His Majesty's 72d Regiment.

P. A. AGNEW, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Camp near Trincomalé, August 30, 1795.

*Camp at Trincomalé,*

SIR,

*August 31, 1795.*

AFTER closing my Dispatch of Yesterday, an Officer was sent to me by the Commandant of Fort Oostenburgh, requesting that I would permit an Officer to meet him this Morning for the Purpose of opening a Negotiation for the Surrender of the Fort. I accordingly sent Major Agnew the Adjutant-General of the Forces under my Command, and have the Satisfaction to inform you that the Garrison this Day surrendered themselves Prisoners of War, and that a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops took Possession of the Fort, and the British Colours were hoisted in it before Sun-set.

I have the Honor to inclose the Articles of Capitulation, but have it not at present in my Power to transmit the several Returns which will be necessary, as Commodore Rainier and I do not think it proper to detain the Indiamen any longer, particularly as the Commodore proposes recommending to the Government of Madras to dispatch the John Schooner  
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in a few Days to Europe, as a more expeditious Conveyance.

I have the Honor to be, with great Respect, &c.

J. STUART.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION for the Surrender of Fort Oostenburgh.

LE Commandant du Fort d'Oostenburgh rend le dit Fort à Sa Majesté Britannique, sous les Conditions suivantes :

Art. I. La Garnison du Fort d'Oostenburgh se rend Prisonniers de Guerre : Les Officiers garderont leurs Epées.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. Le Capitaine Weermann et le Lieutenant Zelman, Ingénieur, demandent la Permission de rester ici, pour arranger leurs Affaires et celles des Officiers.

Answer.—These Officers will be permitted to remain a reasonable Time for the Arrangement of their Affairs.

Art. III. Les Propriétés des Officiers et Soldats seront assurés.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. Les Soldats seront Prisonniers de Guerre, et délivrés pour être transportés ; ils ne seront pas forcés pour prendre Service ; et ceux qui ne voudront pas s'engager seront transportés en Europe au Temps convenable.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. Les Malays seront bien traités, et ne seront pas forcés de prendre Service, ni comme Militaires ni comme Matelots.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. Le Magasinier, son Assisant, et le Secrétaire, demandent la Permission de rester ici, pour arranger leurs Affaires.

Answer. — These Gentlemen will be allowed a reasonable Time for the Arrangement of their Affairs, but are to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. VII. Tous les Articles de la Capitulation de Trincomalé, quoique pas contenus dans celle-ci, seront étendus aussi sur la Garnison d'Oostenburgh autant convenable.

Answer. — Granted.

Art. VIII. A Quatre Heures cet après Midi la Garnison marchera dehors, Tambours battant, et mettra bas les Armes.

Answer. — The Garrison will march out at Four o'Clock this Afternoon, in the Manner required by this Article; but a Detachment of the British Army must be put in Possession of the Water-Pass Gate at Two o'Clock this Afternoon, and proper Persons will be appointed by Captain Hoffman to point out the Magazines, &c. that Guards may be posted for their Security.

Art. IX. Tous les Munitions, les Magazines, Papiers, et Propriétés Publiques seront délivrés au Commissaire nommé de la Part de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Fort D'Oostenburgh, ce 31 Août, 1795.

(Signé) G. HOFFMAN, Com.

Signed by Authority of Commodore Rainier and Colonel Stuart,

(Signed)

P. A. AGNEW,  
Dep. Adj. Gen.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE  
EXTRAORDINARY OF JANUARY 7th, 1796.

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*Admiralty-Office, January 7, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received at this Office from Rear-Admiral Rainier, commanding His Majesty's Ships in the East Indies.

*Suffolk, Back Bay, Trincomalé,  
August 14, 1795.*

**A**GREEABLY to the Intimation in my last Letter of the 20th Ultimo, by the Royal Admiral, that Ship and Lascelles have arrived here, therefore take the Opportunity, in Addition thereto, to request you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that the Transports having received the Stores and Ammunition, and the Troops embarked; which, owing to the unremitting Exertion and Attendance of Colonel Stuart, the Commanding Officer on this Service, was effected with much Expedition; I sailed from Madras with the Centurion and Transports, the 21st following, having received on board each of His Majesty's Ships upwards of 300 European Troops and their Followers, and most of the heavy Artillery; Colonel Stuart and his Staff being with me in the Suffolk.

His Majesty's Ship Resistance, with Four European

C 2

Flank

Flank Companies, a Transport, and the Suffolk's Tender, with the Remainder of the Troops and Baggage for the Malacca Expedition, sailed the same Day, and about Eight A.M. parted Company.

On the 23<sup>d</sup>, anchored off Negapatnam, and having ordered the Troops appointed from thence to be immediately embarked on board his Majesty's Ship Diomede and the Transports there provided, being all Vessels owned and manned by Natives, left Negapatnam Road the 25<sup>th</sup>, each of the King's Ships and Two of the best sailing Transports having the heavy sailing Vessels in Tow. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of August I anchored in Back Bay with the Centurion, being joined the Day before by Captain Gardner, in His Majesty's Ship Heroine, from Colombo, with Major Agnew, Deputy Adjutant-General, who had been sent to the Governor of that Place, the Chief of all the Settlements on Ceylon, with a Letter from Lord Hobart, and Instructions for his Conduct, under the joint Authority of Colonel Braithwaite and myself, to explain to him His Majesty's Commands, and the Purpose of the Armament. Major Agnew brought in Return, an Order from the Governor of Ceylon to the Commandant of Trincomalé, to admit 300 of His Majesty's Troops to garrison Fort Oostenburgh; to which, when presented to him, he refused Obedience, under a Pretence of Informality in the Order. The latter Part of this Day and greater Part of the following was occupied in receiving and replying to his Remonstrances relative thereto; which, as they were apparently calculated to evade the great Object of the Expedition, Colonel Stuart and myself determined on landing the Troops, and Preparations were making accordingly; but most unfortunately, as His Majesty's Ship Diomede, with her Tow, were working up against a strong Land Wind into the Bay, she struck with so much Violence on a Rock, lying in Fifteen Fathoms Water, and not delineated in our Charts, between Pigeon Island and  
and



and the outer Point of this Bay, that the Water the Ship made gained so fast on every Exertion of both Seamen and Soldiers at the Pumps, there was barely Time to take the Men out before she foundered, without a Possibility of saving a single Store of any Consequence but the Boats. The Employment of all the Boats on this pressing Occasion prevented the landing the Army till the following Morning, when the first Detachment of 530 Europeans and 110 Natives, and Two Field Pieces, landed at the White Rocks, within Elizabeth Point, without Opposition, and were followed by the Remainder of European Troops and Natives as fast as the Boats could convey them. The Boats with the first Detachment rendezvoused on Board the Heroine, who was placed as near the Landing-place as she could anchor in Safety, and, on the Boats pushing off, presented her Broadside to cover them: The Broadsides of the Suffolk and Centurion would also have done Execution, had there been any Opposition made. In the Course of the next Ten Days, the Stores and Provisions were landed with all Expedition, not without the most vigorous Exertions of the Officers and Seamen, the Land Breeze blowing strong all the Time, as it still continues, and keeping up the most extraordinary high Surf I ever remember to have seen here: The army had then to move them from the Landing Place to the Camp, a Distance of Three or Four Miles, over a very heavy Sand.

Colonel Stuart is making every Effort preparatory to the Attack of the lower Fort: The Dutch have as yet given no Interruption, as if the Commandant waited some further Authority, but appear to be hard at work within. I can scarcely allow myself to think he will be so rash as to risk a formal Attack, but should that be the Case, the Event, from every Consideration, will, I have little Doubt of, be glorious to His Majesty's Arms; a short Time will decide. I have the Satisfaction to inform you, Sir, that the

utmost Harmony subsists between the Officers and Men of both Services, which has much expedited their united Labours.

*Suffolk, Back Bay, Trincomalé,*

SIR,

*August 30, 1795.*

I Have the Pleasure to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, that the lower Fort and Town of Trincomalé surrendered to His Majesty's Arms the 26th Instant, the Eighth Day from the opening of the Trenches, a Work the Enemy most unaccountably never interrupted. The grand Battery of 8 Eighteen Pounders and 2 Ten Inch Mortars, from Five to Six Hundred Yards Distance from the Glacis of the N. W. Bastion, was so judiciously planned by Colonel Stuart, and the Work so ably executed, as to do amazing Execution from its first Opening, dismounting, in the Course of the Attack, almost every Gun the Enemy could bring to bear upon it.

There were also Two Batteries erected to the Right of the Grand Battery, one of 2 Twelve Pounders, the other of 2 Eight Inch Howitzers, that annoyed the Enemy much, and diverted their Attention from the working Parties of the Grand Battery, which was opened on the 23d Instant. During the Three first Days, the Enemy kept up a very smart Fire from all their Works that looked towards our Batteries, but with little Execution, and few Casualties. The Breach was effected directly over the Sea Gate and Landing Place of the Fort at Back Bay; and when practicable, on the Morning of the 26th, a Summons was sent by a Drum with the Conditions of Surrender. The Return was an inadmissible Demand from the Commandant on the Part of the Garrison. However, after some little Ceremony, he surrendered on the Terms offered, with some few Explanations; a Copy whereof, with a List of Killed and Wounded, and Return of the Ordnance found in the Garrison, are herewith inclosed.

Ia

In the Course of the Operations of the Army, observing Colonel Stuart to be short of Men for Working Parties, the Distance of the Camp from the Trenches being nearly Two Miles, partly over a heavy Sand, and no Draught-Cattle or Vehicle of any Kind to assist, I pressed him to accept of the Services of the Seamen of His Majesty's Ships, who were accordingly landed as required, in Parties of One and Two Hundred, and worked with great Cheerfulness. A Party of Twenty-seven Artillery-Men, who had entered at Madras, their Time being expired, were also at Colonel Stuart's Request landed to assist in the Battery under Mr. William Staines, one of the Midshipmen of the Suffolk. Three of the Suffolk's Upper Deck Guns were landed to supply as many found defective in the Grand Battery from Injury received, and false Boring.

Three Hundred Seamen and Marines, under the Command of Captain Smith, late of the Diomede, were also under Orders to assist in storming the Breach, had the Enemy determined to hold out: With the Seamen were Lieutenants Page and Hayward, with Messrs. Clarke, Dredge, Jennings, Elliott and Percy, under Captain Smith's Orders for the Seamen, and Lieutenants M'Gibbon and Percival for the Marines; a considerable Part of both were selected from the Diomede's late Crew.

I beg you will assure their Lordships that every Service required of the Captains, Officers, and Seamen of His Majesty's Ships under my Command, was executed with amazing Alacrity and Steadiness, the only Contention being who should be foremost on every Service required.

Colonel Stuart and myself have sent all the Prisoners, with a few Exceptions, to Madras, in a Transport and Prize, under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Heroine; their Number as per List. There appeared some Disposition among the Soldiers of the Garrison to mutiny after the Summons was delivered, which probably accelerated the Surrender.



His Majesty's Forces were put in Possession of the Garrison that very Evening; the Dutch Troops marched out and grounded their Arms in the Battery.

Fort Costenburgh was summoned the Day following; but, the Commandant refusing to surrender to the very favorable Terms offered it, Colonel Stuart is making every Preparation for the Attack of it.

Previous to the Surrender of Trincomalé, the Ships and Boats of the Squadron took Two small Vessels laden with Provisions and Stores for the Garrison from Columbo, and some small Craft belonging to the Port; having also found One small Ketch under the Guns of the Fort laden with Rice, the whole of little Value.

I have the Honor to remain, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

PETER RAINIER.

WE, the undersigned Officers commanding His Britannick Majesty's Naval and Land Forces before Trincomalé, summon you to surrender the Fort under your Command to His Majesty's Arms. Motives of Humanity alone induce us to make this Proposal, to prevent an unnecessary Effusion of Blood. You must be sensible that the Place is no longer capable of Defence; by an immediate Surrender the Lives and private Property of the Garrison will be preserved; but if you resolve to stand a Storm, they must prepare to meet their Fate. In this Event we request that the Women and Children of the Garrison may be immediately sent out, and a Passport will be granted for them to proceed to a Place of Safety. One Hour from the Delivery of this Summons will be allowed you to form your Resolution, during which Time all Firing shall cease on our Part, unless provoked by Acts of Hostility on yours.

Camp before Trincomalé, August 26, 1795.

(Signed)

PETER RAINIER,  
J. STUART.

## TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

THE Garrison of Trincomalé, in Consideration of the Defence they have made, will be allowed to march out of the Fort with the Honors of War, Drums beating, and Colours flying to the Glacis, where they will ground their Arms, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War; the Officers keeping their Swords. Private Property will be secured to them, but all Public Property, Papers, Guns, Stores and Provisions of every Kind, must be delivered up, in their present Condition, to the Officers appointed by us to receive them.

The Garrison to march out, and the British Troops to be put in Possession of the Fort, in One Hour after this Capitulation is signed; and Two Officers of the Garrison of the Rank of Captain to be delivered immediately as Hostages for the Performance of this Agreement. These are the only Terms we the undersigned Officers, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, can grant. Major Fornbauer, if he accepts the Conditions, will sign this Paper, and return it by the Officers he sends as Hostages, within Half an Hour from the Time he receives it.

Given under our Hands, in Camp before Trincomalé, this 26th Day of August, 1795.

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.  
J. STUART.

GENTLEMEN,

I Request you will be pleased to admit of an Armistice of Twenty-four Hours for the Purpose of settling the Terms of the Capitulation, the first of which is,—“the unmolested Departure of the Garrison by the Way of the *Breach*, with Permission “to retire to Colombo or Jaffanapatam.” In the  
mean

mean Time I have the Honor to remain, with great Respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

J. G. FORNBAUER.

*Trincomalé, August 26, 1795.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is proper that I should consult the Officers of the Garrison respecting the Articles of Capitulation, and I shall have the Honor of transmitting my Answer by Two Officers, whom I shall send to you at Four o'Clock this Afternoon.

I request you will be so good as inform me whether the Paper you have addressed to me is considered as the Capitulation: because, in such Case, it will be impossible, in the Space of One Hour after its being signed, to put His Britannic Majesty's Troops in Possession of the Fort.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

J. G. FORNBAUER.

*Trincomalé, August 26, 1795.*

*CAPITULATION, according to the Terms of which Fort Trincomalé shall be surrendered to the Troops of His Britannic Majesty, viz.*

Art. I. THE Garrison to march out To-morrow Afternoon at Four o'Clock, by the *Breach*, with the Honors of War, Drums beating and Colours flying. They will lay down their Arms on the Glacis of the Place. All Officers, whether Europeans or Indians, shall be allowed to retain their Arms. The Creeses of the Malays shall be packed up and deposited in a Chest, in order to be afterwards delivered to them in case of their being sent back to their own Country,

these

these being their personal Weapons, which they can never consent to part with.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march out at Sunset this Evening in the Manner demanded ; but the Redoubt, the Cavalier on the Flank of the Breach, and the Zeeberg Bastion, must be immediately given up to the British Troops. The Creeses of the Malays shall be disposed of in the Manner requested ; and the whole Officers and Men shall be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. II. All Stores and other Effects belonging to the Company shall be delivered up to such Persons as the Commanding Officers of His Britannic Majesty's Forces may appoint.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. III. The European Officers shall not be sent to Europe contrary to their Inclination.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. The Private Property of the Garrison, as well as that belonging to Individuals, shall be preserved to the several Persons respectively.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. All Persons in the Civil Employments of the Company shall have Liberty to retire to another Part of the Island.

Answer.—It is not in the Power of the Officers commanding the British Forces to grant this Article.

Art. VI. The Sick and Wounded shall be treated with all convenient Care and Attention.

Answer. Certainly.

Art. VII. The Garrison shall not be subject to Reprisals.

The Commandant requests Permission to transmit all Papers respecting the Siege to the Governors of the Island, by an Officer in the Company's Civil Employ.

Answer.—

Answer.—Granted.—Copies of the Papers to be submitted to the British Commanders.

Dated at Fort Trincomalé, the 26th of August  
1795.

(Signed) J. G. FORNBAUER.

Signed, by Authority of Commodore Rainier and  
Colonel Stuart,

P. A. AGNEW, Dep. Adj. Gen.

(Confirmed) PETER RAINIER.

J. STUART.

*A General Return of the Killed and Wounded of the  
Seamen of His Majesty's Squadron under my Command,  
during the Siege of Trincomalé.*

Suffolk.—2 Seamen wounded.

Centurion.—1 Seaman killed, and 2 Ditto wounded.

Heroine.—2 Seamen wounded.

Total.—1 Seaman killed, and 6 Seamen wounded.

N. B. The Return of Ordnance taken in Trincomalé has already been inserted in the preceding Gazette.

*Suffolk, Back Bay, Trincomalé,  
August 31, 1795.*

SIR,

FORT Oostenburg surrendered to His Majesty's Arms this Morning according to the Capitulation enclosed, which please make known to their Lordships; and I flatter myself when 'tis considered how much Time and Labour is saved, that the Construction of Batteries, and the consequent Repair of the Works damaged when captured, would necessarily have required, the Number of Casualties prevented, and Lives preserved, the great Advantage of obtaining Possession of so important a Fortification, in an uninjured State at this advanced Season of the Year, in the Security thereby afforded to both Places from any Enterprize of the Enemy,  
with



with the Acquisition of the only safe Harbour on this Side of India, and that a very fine one, the great Object of the Expedition, the Value of this most seasonable Surrender can scarcely be too highly estimated. Much Commendation is due to the Deputy Adjutant General, Major Agnew, for his Ability and Dexterity in conducting this Negotiation with the Commandant of Fort Oostenburg.

I was on the Point of dispatching the Royal Admiral and Laſcelles with my former Letters of the 14th and 30th Instant, being uncertain as to the Event of the Business, when the Commandant of Oostenburg expressed his Inclination to surrender; and as I propose to recommend to the Government of Fort St. George to dispatch a Packet with this important Intelligence, shall not detain those Ships any longer, but leave to that Opportunity to acquaint their Lordships with the Return of Ammunition and Stores found in Fort Oostenburg.

Lieutenant Pullam, of the Suffolk, cut out a small Vessel from under the Guns of Fort Oostenburg the Night before last, without receiving any Molestation from the Enemy, the Crew having abandoned her.

I have the Honor to remain, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

#### SUMMONS OF FORT OOSTENBURG.

SIR,

THE Capture of Trincomalé, the Garrison of which Place surrendered Yesterday Evening as Prisoners of War, having placed the Fort of Oostenburg entirely under your Orders, we, the undersigned Officers, commanding the Forces of His Britannic Majesty, at Trincomalé, demand of you to surrender the Fort of Oostenburg to the King our Master. The Officers and European Troops of the Garrison,  
if

if it is their Wish, will be immediately received into the Pay of Great Britain, with the Rank they now hold Their Private Property will be secured to them, and every other reasonable Indulgence which you can demand will be granted, as far as the undersigned are authorized by their Instructions to allow.

It must be evident to you, that Resistance cannot long preserve the Fort under your Command; if, therefore, your Refusal to surrender on the very favourable Condition we now offer obliges us to erect Batteries against the Place, no Terms will hereafter be granted; and if you are permitted to surrender, it must be at Discretion.

Major Agnew, the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, will have the Honor to deliver this to you, and is empowered by us to arrange the Terms of Surrender: Whatever he may consent to we will confirm.

Given under our Hands, in Camp near Trincomalé, this 27th of August, 1795.

(Signed)

P. RAINIER,  
JA. STUART.

### CAPITULATION of *Fort Oostenburg*.

THE Commandant of Fort Oostenburg surrenders the said Fort to His Britannic Majesty on the following Conditions:

Art. I. The Garrison of Fort Oostenburg surrender themselves Prisoners of War; but the Officers to be permitted to retain their Swords.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. Captain Weerman and Lieutenant Zellman, Engineer, request Leave to remain in the Fort, for the Purpose of arranging their private Affairs, and those of the other Officers.

Answer.—These Officers will be permitted to remain

main a reasonable Time for the Arrangement of their Affairs.

Art. III. The Property of Officers and Soldiers shall be secured to them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. The Soldiers shall become Prisoners of War, and be delivered up to be removed from the Fort: They shall not be compelled to serve; and such of them as do not choose to enter into Service, shall be sent to Europe at a convenient Opportunity.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. The Malays shall be well treated, and not compelled to serve either as Soldiers or Sailors.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. The Storekeeper, his Assistant, and the Secretary, request Leave to remain in the Fort to settle their private Affairs.

Answer.—These Gentlemen will be allowed a reasonable Time for the Arrangement of their Affairs, but are to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. VII. All the Articles of the Capitulation of Trincomalé, although not expressed in this Capitulation, shall be understood as extending to the Garrison of Fort Oostenburg, as far as Circumstances will admit.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VIII. At Four o'Clock this Afternoon the Garrison will march out, with Drums beating, and lay down their Arms.

Art. IX. All Provisions and Stores, as well as Papers, being Public Property, will be delivered over to His Britannic Majesty's Commissary appointed to receive the same.

Answer.—The Garrison will march out at Four o'Clock this Afternoon, in the Manner required by  
this



this Article ; but a Detachment of the British Army must be put in Possession of the Water Pass Gate at Two o'Clock this Afternoon, and proper Persons will be appointed by Captain Hoffman to point out the Magazines, &c. that Guards may be posted for their Security.

Fort D'Oostenburg, 31st August, 1795.

(Signed) G. HOFFMAN, Commandant.

Signed by Authority of Commodore Rainier and  
Colonel Stuart,

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Dep. Adj. Gen.

(Confirmed) PETER RAINIER,  
JA. STUART.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 16<sup>th</sup>, 1796.*Downing Street, January 16.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's Army, Creutzenach, the 21<sup>st</sup> of December, 1795.

IN consequence of the Advantages obtained by Marshal Clerfaye, as stated in my last, General Jourdan, after having attempted in vain by different Manœuvres to secure the Right of his Army, began his Retreat from the Nahe on the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant, and on the 15<sup>th</sup> he took a Position upon the Hunsruck, occupying all the principal Passes between Bacharach on the Rhine, and Trarbach on the Moselle.

From the 15<sup>th</sup> to the present Date several unimportant Actions have taken Place between the advanced Corps of these Two Armies, and the Austrian Light Troops have at different Times scoured the Country from Birkenteldt to Treves; but the Strength of the Enemy's Position in the Mountains, and the Roads that lead to it being rendered so bad by the late Rains as to make the March of heavy Artillery almost impossible, have prevented Marshal

D

Clerfaye

Clerfave from undertaking any Operation of Consequence. His Excellency's Line now extends from Dreyekhausen on the Rhine, by Stromburg, Kirn, and Oberstein to Birkenfeldt, from whence the Left of his Army is connected by a Chain of Light Troops with Marshal Wurmser's Right, which occupies Kaiserslautern. Marshal Wurmser has drawn his Line from Kaiserslautern, by Neustadt, along the Rivulet called the Spirebach, to the Rhine.

General Pichegru has made several Attempts to oblige the Austrians to abandon the Post of Kaiserslautern, and on the 20th Instant he attacked it with very superior Numbers; but, after an Action of several Hours, he was completely repulsed, with the Loss of near Two Thousand Men and several Cannon. The Austrians had on this Occasion, Twenty-nine Officers, and between Six and Seven Hundred Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, killed and wounded.

The Enemy sometimes make Demonstrations from Duffeldorf, but the Austrian Corps stationed upon the Sieg Rivulet keeps them completely in Check on that Side.

Part of Marshal Wurmser's Army and the Prince of Conde's Corps defend the Right Bank of the Rhine from Philipsbourg to Basle.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 19th, 1796.

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*Horse-Guards, March 17, 1796.*

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Leigh, commanding His Majesty's Troops in the West Indies.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Leigh to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Martinico, January 21, 1796.*

THIS Day received Brigadier-General Stewart's Statement of the Attack on his Camp at St. Vincent's on the 8th Instant, and the Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in that unfortunate Affair.

The Governor and a Committee of the Legislature of St. Vincent having written to the Commanding Officer at Barbadoes on the first of this Disaster, Brigadier-General Knox immediately sent off 260 Men of the 63d Regiment, who had arrived there, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gower, to their Assistance.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Hunter to his Excellency Major-General Leigh, dated Head Quarters, Kingstown, St. Vincent's, January 19, 1796.*

HEREWITH I have the Honor to inclose to your Excellency a Letter from Brigadier-General Stewart, with a List of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the unfortunate Action of the 8th Instant.

I have made the best Arrangement I could think of for the Safety of Fort Charlotte and the Protection of the Town, to effect which I was under the Necessity of evacuating the new Vigie, perceiving the Enemy's Intention of cutting off our Communication with it.

I also judged it prudent to withdraw the Party from Morne Ronde, so that my whole Force is now concentrated at the Posts of Dorsetshire Hill, Millar's Bridge, Lion Hill, Cane Garden, Keane's House, Kingstown and Fort Charlotte. I must, however, observe, that the very hard Duty the Men and Officers are obliged to do at present cannot be supported for any Length of Time, and if some Reinforcement is not sent I much fear that I shall be under the Necessity of retiring with the Troops into Fort Charlotte, which is a Post in my Opinion not to be taken by all the Force the Enemy can bring against it.

*Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Stewart to Major-General Hunter, dated Kingston, January 13, 1796.*

ABOUT Three o'Clock on the Morning of the 8th Instant the Enemy made an Attack on our Left, where we had a Three-Pounder and a Cohorn placed upon a Tongue of Land, which ran out about Fifty Yards, thought, from the Steepness on each Side, to be almost inaccessible. On the first Shot I immediately ran out as fast as the Darkness would permit



permit me, and was met by Major Harcourt, Field-Officer of the Day. I found the Men all paraded, and Brigadier General Strutt, who had just then received a Wound in his Face, exerting himself much with the 54th Regiment. I still proceeded to the Left, but, from the Darkness, could not distinguish the Enemy from our own Soldiers; (about this Time a French Officer had got over our Works, and was taken Prisoner;) and not being yet certain whether the Enemy had taken Possession of the Battery to the Left, I directed Major Harcourt to reinforce that Post with the Picquet of the 40th; but before this could be done, I had too much Reason to believe it was taken, and immediately dispatched a Messenger to Lieutenant-Colonel Graham to bring up the Whole or Part of the Second West India Regiment; but before the Messenger had got many Yards, a Firing was heard on the Right from the Enemy, and all along the Front. In this Situation I left Captain Harrison, of the Light Company of the 54th Regiment, most actively employed in using every Exertion to keep his Men to their Duty, and was proceeding to the Right, by the 40th Regiment, to know what was doing there, but I had scarce reached this Regiment when I heard the Battery I had left was taken. I instantly turned about, directing Major Harcourt, with all the Men of the 40th he could collect, to follow me and retake the Battery. I again met Brigadier General Strutt between some Men, who informed me his Leg was shattered, and Captain Harrison shot through the Shoulder. I still pushed forward, using my best Endeavours, with other Officers, to animate the Men to their Duty, many of whom at that Moment were killed and wounded. At this Time the Troops in the Front and on the Right of the Line gave Way, and the Enemy took Possession of the remaining Battery. In this Dilemma nothing but a Retreat could be thought of.

We reached Biabou with inconsiderable Loss. The Enemy hung on our Rear and Right; but, from the judicious Attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller (who on every Occasion afforded me the most ready Assistance) and Lieutenant Colonel Graham, they were kept off.

Biabou being upwards of Twelve Miles from Kingston, without Provision, and little Ammunition, it appeared by no Means prudent to take Post here; I therefore, as soon as the Men had got some little Rest, and it became dark, (after having ordered Fires to be kindled,) resumed our March towards Kingston unmolested.

Permit me, before I conclude, to express the heavy Loss I sustained in the Want of the able Assistance of Brigadier-General Strutt, who was severely wounded soon after the Commencement of the Attack, as well as that of Major Harcourt and other brave Officers specified in the Return of our Loss, which I have the Honor to send with this.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Attack of the Enemy on the Camp before Mount William, Island of St. Vincent, January 8, 1796.*

- Royal Artillery.—4 Rank and File killed; 3 Ditto wounded; 3 Ditto missing.
- 40th Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 1 Subaltern, 1 Surgeon, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 8 Rank and File missing.
- 54th Ditto.—6 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 24 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 44 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 40 Rank and File, missing.
- 59th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, killed; 2 Subalterns, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File missing.

2d West India Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 7 Rank and File, wounded; 15 Serjeants, 125 Rank and File, missing.

Total.—8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 45 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 10 Subalterns, 1 Surgeon, 6 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 87 Rank and File, wounded; 19 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 180 Rank and File, missing.

(Signed) JA. STUART, B. Gen.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Brigadier General Strutt, Brigade-Major Stewart, Brigade-Major Walford (not included in the above Return).

Major Harcourt.

Captains Harrison and Davidson.

Subalterns; Simmonds (since dead), Frederick, Spence, Cairnes, Verity, Chaplin, Panton, Darley, Murroud, and Le Cader.

Surgeon Bollon.

Captain Cumming, Assistant to the Quarter-Master-General, missing.

Volunteer Ashburner (40th Regiment) killed.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 22d, 1796.

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*Admiralty Office, March 22.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received at this Office from Sir William Sidney Smith.

SIR,

*Diamond, off Cape Frehel,  
March 18, 1796.*

HAVING received Information that the Armed Vessels detached by the Prince of Bouillon had chased a Convoy, consisting of a Corvette, Two Luggers, Four Brigs, and Two Sloops, into Herqui, I proceeded off that Port, to reconnoitre their Position and found the Channel, which I found very narrow and intricate. I succeeded, however, in gaining a Knowledge of these Points sufficient to determine me to attack them, in the Diamond, without Loss of Time, and without waiting for the Junction of any Part of the Squadron, lest the Enemy should fortify themselves still further on our Appearance.

Lieutenant M<sup>c</sup>Kinley, of the Liberty Brig, and Lieutenant Gosset, of the Aristocrat Lugger, joined me off the Cape, and, though not under my Orders, very handsomely offered their Services, which I accepted,

cepted, as small Vessels were essentially necessary in such an Operation. The permanent Fortification for the Defence of the Bay are Two Batteries on a high rocky Promontory. We observed the Enemy to be very busily employed in mounting a detached Gun on a very commanding Point of the Entrance. At One o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon, this Gun opened upon us as we passed : The Diamond's Fire, however, silenced it in Eleven Minutes. The others opened on us as we came round the Point, and their commanding Situation giving them a decided Advantage over a Ship in our Position, I judged it necessary to adopt another Mode of Attack, and accordingly detached the Marines and Boarders to land behind the Point, and take the Batteries in the Rear. As the Boats approached the Beach they met with a warm Reception, and a temporary Check, from a Body of Troops drawn up to oppose their Landing : The Situation was critical, the Ship being exposed to a most galling Fire, and in intricate Pilotage, with a considerable Portion of her Men thus detached. I pointed out to Lieutenant Pine the apparent Practicability of climbing the Precipice in Front of the Batteries, which he readily perceived, and, with an Alacrity and Bravery, of which I have had many Proofs in the Course of our Service together, he undertook and executed this hazardous Service, landing immediately under the Guns, and rendering himself Master of them before the Column of Troops could regain the Heights. The Fire from the Ship was directed to cover our Men in this Operation ; it checked the Enemy in their Advancement, and the Re-embarkation was effected, as soon as the Guns were spiked, without the Loss of a Man, though we have to regret Lieutenant Carter of the Marines being dangerously wounded on this Occasion.

The Enemy's Guns, Three Twenty-four Pounders, being silenced and rendered useless for the Time, we proceeded to attack the Corvette and the  
other



other Armed Vessels, which had by this Time opened their Fire on us, to cover the Operation of hauling themselves on Shore. The Diamond was anchored as close to the Corvette as her Draft of Water would allow. The Liberty Brig was able to approach near, and on this Occasion I cannot omit to mention the very gallant and judicious Manner in which Lieutenant M'Kinley, her Commander, brought this Vessel into Action, profiting by her light Draft of Water to follow the Corvette close. The Enemy's Fire soon slackened, and the Crew being observed to be making for the Shore on the English Colours being hoisted on the Hill, I made the Signal for the Boats, manned and armed, to board, directing Lieutenant Goffet, in the Lugger, to cover them. This Service was executed by the Party from the Shore, under the Direction of Lieutenant Pine, in a Manner that does them infinite Credit, and him every Honor, as a brave Man and an able Officer. The Enemy's Troops occupied the high projecting Rocks all round the Vessels, from whence they kept up an incessant Fire of Musquetry; and the utmost that could be effected at the Moment was to set Fire to the Corvette, (named L'Etourdie, of 16 Guns, Twelve-Pounders, on the Main Deck,) and One of the Merchant Brigs, since as the Tide fell the Enemy pressed down on the sands, close to the Vessels; Lieutenant Pine therefore returned on board, having received a severe Contusion on the Breast from a Musquet Ball. As the Tide rose again it became practicable to make a second Attempt to burn the remaining Vessels. Lieutenant Pearson was accordingly detached for that Purpose with the Boats, and I am happy to add, his gallant Exertions succeeded to the utmost of my Hopes, notwithstanding the renewed and heavy Fire of Musquetry from the Shore. This Fire was returned with great Spirit and evident good Effect; and I was much pleased with the Conduct of Lieutenant

tenant Goffet, in the hired Lugger, and Mr. Knight, in the Diamond's Launch, who covered the Approach and Retreat of the Boats. The Vessels were all burnt except an armed Lugger, which kept up her Fire to the last.

The Wind and Tide suiting at Ten at Night to come out of the Harbour again, we weighed, and repassed the Point of Herqui, from which we received a few Shot, the Enemy having found means to restore One of the Guns to Activity. Our Loss, as appears by the enclosed Return, is trifling, considering the Nature of the Enterprize, and the Length of Time we were exposed to the Enemy's Fire. Theirs, I am persuaded, must have been great, from the Numbers within the Range of our Shot and Shells. The Conduct of every Officer and Man under my Command meets with my warmest Approbation; it would be superfluous to particularize any others than those I have named; suffice it to say, the characteristic Bravery and Activity of British Seamen never was more conspicuous.

Lieutenant Pine will have the Honor to present their Lordships with the Colours which he struck on the Battery; and I beg Leave to recommend him particularly to their Lordships as a most meritorious Officer.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.*

*A Return of the Killed and Wounded belonging to His Majesty's Ship Diamond, in the Three Attacks of the Enemy's Batteries and Shipping in Herqui, the 17th of March, 1796.*

Killed, 2 Seamen.

Wounded, First Lieutenant Horace Pine, Lieutenant Carter of the Marines, and 5 Seamen.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 26th, 1796.

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*Admiralty-Office, March 26.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received at this Office from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B.

*La Pomone, Falmouth,  
March 24, 1796.*

SIR,

I BEG Leave to inform you, that on the 15th Instant, in consequence of my Letter to their Lordships from Falmouth, I stood over to the French Coast in Search of the Artois, who joined me on the 18th; and on the 20th, at Day-break, having discovered from the Mast-Head several Sail of Vessels in the S. S. E. the Saints bearing N. N. E. Three or Four Miles, I made the Signal to the Squadron under my Command, consisting of the Ships named in the Margin \*, for a general Chace, and upon our nearer Approach perceived them to be a Convoy of the Enemy steering in for the Land. At Ten A. M. being up with Part of the Merchant Ships, I captured Four, and ordered the Valiant Lugger to proceed with them to the nearest Port. I continued in Pursuit of the Men of War, who were forming in

\* Artois, Galatea, Anson.

Line

Line a-head to Windward, and kept working to come up with the Enemy, who I soon perceived were endeavouring to preserve their Distance from us, and to avoid an Action, by their tacking at the same Time with our Ships; but being at length arrived within Half Gunshot to Leeward, the two Squadrons engaged, and passed each other upon opposite Tacks. Immediately upon our Sternmost Ship being clear of the Enemy's Line I made the Signal to tack and gain the Wind, which, by making a very short Board on the Starboard Tack, was obtained; perceiving them rallying round the Commodore close in Shore, and beginning to form again, I made the Signal for ours, in close Order, to endeavour to break their Line, by cutting off the Rear Ships, and directing the Galatea to lead down for that Purpose; but the Enemy bore away, and made all Sail possible from us, and stood into the narrow Part of the Raz de Fontenay among the Rocks; I was, however, enabled to cut off their Rear Ship. Night approaching, and being unacquainted with the Passage, I did not think it proper to continue the Pursuit further, at the Risk of losing some of our Ships in so difficult a Pass..

I have every Reason to be convinced, from the firm Support and Zeal I have always experienced from the Officers and Men of every Ship of the Squadron under my Command, that the Issue of the Contest would have been more complete if the Enemy had been more disposed to give them an Opportunity of trying their Force.

I have inclosed an Account of the Enemy's Force, together with the Vessels of the Convoy taken; and a list of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships, whose Damages I shall make all Dispatch possible in repairing.

I have the Honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

P. S. A Ship Corvette, Two Brig Corvettes, and a Lugger, remained with the Convoy.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Esq. Esq. Esq.*

*A List of Republican Men of War engaged by the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1795.*

La Proserpine, Captain Dogier, Commodore, 44 Guns, Eighteen-Pounders, 500 Men, escaped.

L'Unité, Captain Durand, 40 Guns, Eighteen-Pounders, 400 Men, escaped.

Le Coquille, 40 Guns, Eighteen-Pounders, 400 Men, escaped.

La Tamise, Captain Fradée, 32 Guns, Twelve-Pounders, 300 Men, escaped.

L'Etoile, Captain Berthelée, 30 Guns, Twelve-Pounders, 160 Men, taken.

Le Cygnone, Captain Pilet, 22 Guns, Twelve-Pounders, 150 Men, escaped.

La Mouche, Brig, 10 Guns, Six-Pounders, 80 Men, went off with the Convoy at the Commencement of the Action.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

*A List of Vessels taken by the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796, being Part of a Convoy belonging to the French Republic.*

Ship, Name unknown, 500 Tons Burthen, from Brest, bound to Nantes.

Brig, Name unknown, 300 Tons Burthen, from Brest, bound to Rochfort.

Brig, Name unknown, 200 Tons Burthen from Brest, bound to L'Orient.

Brig, Name unknown, 150 Tons Burthen, from Brest, bound to L'Orient.

*La Pomone, Falmouth,  
March 24, 1796.*

JOHN WARREN.

*An*



*An Account of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796, in an Engagement with a Squadron belonging to the French Republic.*

La Pomone, none killed or wounded.

Artois, no Return made.

Galatea, Mr. Evans, Midshipman, and 1 Seaman, killed; Mr. Burke, Acting Lieutenant, and 5 Seamen, wounded.

Anson, none killed or wounded.

*La Pomone, Falmouth,  
March 24, 1796.*

JOHN WARREN.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 2d, 1796.

*House Guards, March 31, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES from Major-General Stuart, commanding His Majesty's and the East India Company's Troops in the Island of Ceylon, dated Trincomalé, October 10, 1795, have been received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; by which it appears that the Fort of Batticaloe, in that Island, surrendered on the 18th of September to a Detachment under the Command of Major Fraser of the 72d Regiment. That on the 24th of the same Month General Stuart embarked from Trincomalé with a considerable Detachment of Troops and Artillery on board of the Centurion Man of War, the Bombay Frigate, the Bombay Store-Ship, and the Swallow and John Packets, and on the 27th disembarked the Troops at Point Pedro, about Twenty-four Miles from Jaffnapatam, of which important Place he took Possession on the following Day. That on the 1st of October Captain Page, of His Majesty's Ship Hobart, with a Part of the 52d Regiment, under the Command of the Honorable Captain Monson, (on their Return from Point Pedro to Trincomalé,) took Possession of the Factory and Military Post of Molletivoe; and that on the 5th of the

same Month the Fort and Island of Manar surrendered to Captain Barbutt, whom General Stuart had detached on that Service, with the Flank Companies of the 72d Regiment and Two Companies of Sepoys, immediately on his having obtained Possession of Jaffnapatam.

A Letter from Colonel Brathwaite, dated Madras, October 17, 1795, announces the Surrender of Malacca, and its Dependencies, on the 17th of August, to the Troops sent on that Service, under the Command of Major Brown.

By Dispatches from Bengal it also appears, that Chinsura and its Dependencies have been taken, and that the Dutch Forces at those Settlements are Prisoners of War.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE* OF APRIL 5th, 1796.

---

Admiralty-Office, April 5.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rainier, dated on Board His Majesty's Ship Suffolk, in Madras Road, the 15th of October, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

SIR,

**Y**ESTERDAY, on the Point of Sailing, I received the inclosed Letter and Papers from Captain Newcome, giving an Account of his Proceedings, and particularly of the Success of the Expedition, under his own and Major Brown's Orders, of the Honorable Company's Infantry, against Malacca, this Place being now in the Possession of the British Troops.

I feel a more than ordinary Satisfaction in announcing this Event for their Lordships' Information, as, on Account of the original Force destined for that Service being reduced, my Expectations were less sanguine; and also of its great Importance from the Security thereby afforded to the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects in the Streights of Malacca and the Chinese Seas.

Being doubtful of the Propriety of my Conduct in not having corresponded with the Right Honorable Henry Dundas on the Subject of the late Expeditions,  
in

in which I co-operated in Council and Execution, in Obedience to the King's Orders by him transmitted, and as therein prescribed, (not having then even received their Lordships' Directions so to do, and which are also silent on that head,) I have to request you will please to intercede with their Lordships to use their Influence to remove any Culpability that may reflect upon my Conduct for this Omission; in which if I have erred, it has been through Defect of Instructions and my Inexperience in the Receipt of such Kind of Orders.

On the Success of His Majesty's Arms at Trincomalé and Fort Oostenburgh, and on receiving the Account of the same from Malacca, I took upon me to order Salutes to be fired by His Majesty's Ships then in Port; and on the 13th Instant, at the Suggestion of my Lord Hobart, I directed Captain Lambert, of his Majesty's Ship Suffolk, to fire Seventy-eight Guns Funeral-wise, on the melancholy Occasion of the Death of His Majesty's faithful Ally His Highness the Nabob Wallajah, late Nabob of the Carnatic, (the Fort of St. George, by his Lordship's Orders, paying the same Honors,) that particular Number of Guns being appointed as corresponding to those of the Years of His late Highness's Age; which I trust their Lordships will approve, and notify to the Board of Ordnance, to be allowed in the several Gunners' monthly Expences.

Please to acquaint their Lordships, that the Presidency here have just received Accounts of the Surrender of Manar in the Gulph of the same Name.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

*To Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore and Commander of His Majesty's Ships employed in the East Indies.*

SIR,

I ARRIVED here on the 15th Instant with His Majesty's Ship under my Command, the *Ewer* and

E 2

Carnatic



Carnatic Transports, and a Part of the Convoy, having parted Company with His Majesty's Ship *Resistance*, in the Night of the 13th, between the Sandheads. Captain Pakenham joined Company again in Malacca Road on the 17th in the Morning.

By the inclosed Letters you will see that we were obliged to commence Hostilities, which began by the *Resistance* firing a few Guns at the *Constantia* (a Dutch Indiaman run into the Mud) which she returned by firing Two Guns and then striking her Colours. From the great Assistance afforded me by the Boats from the China Fleet, &c. I was enabled to land all the Troops, with Two Six-Pounders at the same Time. They left the Ships at Seven P. M. on the 17th, and reached the Shore by Nine P. M. At half-past Nine P. M. an Officer came on Board the *Orpheus* from the Governor to surrender the Place on our Terms; they then delivered over St. John's Post, a commanding Work well furnished with Cannon, about 1300 Yards from the Fort and 200 from the Place of Conference, to a Subaltern with a Party of our Grenadiers, and we entered the Fort with the Remainder of the British Detachment. The Garrison being thus completely in our Power, and unconditionally, further than the securing of Property, the Dutch Guards were permitted to remain armed at their Posts, until the Governor, whom we then accompanied to his House, gave, in his own Hand-Writing to Major Browne, a Detail of the Guards, which were then relieved by the British Troops. From the anxious Desire of complying with His Majesty's Orders, we have agreed to the inclosed Capitulation, and every Thing now appears perfectly quiet, and all Parties reconciled.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY NEWCOME.

*Orpheus, Malacca Roads,*

*August 25, 1795.*

PRELI-

## PRELIMINARY ARTICLES.

THE Measures adopted by the Dutch Government of Malacca subsequently to the amicable Proposals tendered by the Naval and Military Commanders of the British Forces, by the Agency of Mr. Forbes Ross M'Donald, appointed by Commodore Peter Rainier, commanding the British Squadron in India, and Colonel John Brathwaite, commanding the Land Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, having rendered it necessary to debark the Troops, towards which the Possession of the Constantia, a Dutch Armed Ship, which lay between the English Squadron and the Fort, becoming indispensable, actual Hostilities commenced by His Majesty's Ship the Resistance firing upon, and after Exchange of some Guns, taking Possession of her; and, having been followed up by the Discharge of several Guns from the Dutch Battery upon the British Troops after they had gained the Shore, are Circumstances which, together with the Invitation subsequently given to the British Commanders to take Possession of the Fort, cannot be considered in other Light than ultimately placing the Dutch Garrison in the Predicament of having surrendered as Prisoners of War, and which has been since acknowledged by the Dutch Government to have been their Expectation.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

Nevertheless, in Obedience to the Commands of His Britannic Majesty, requiring us to cultivate the Alliance, which has so long and so happily subsisted between the Two Nations, we dispense with the unparticipated Control, which the foregoing Circumstances would warrant our taking upon ourselves, and hereby accede and confirm to the Dutch Government its Establishment and Authority in all Civil Matters, to the full Extent as heretofore; reserving however to ourselves, and those who have been in immediate Connection with us upon the Service, a claim to the Public Property in Malacca,

and the Shipping in the Roads, to the Extent which His Britannic Majesty may be graciously pleased to determine; and for this Purpose the Value of the Public Property ashore and in the Roads, to be estimated and placed in Deposit, promising on our Part to give Protection to Public and Private Property under the above Reservation, and to defend the Interests of the ancient Dutch Government against their Enemy the French, to the utmost of our Power, under the following Condition.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

The Commanding Officer of the British Troops to be acknowledged Commandant of the Fort and Garrison of Malacca, and Military Posts thereupon depending, with a Seat as Second in Council.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

The Keys of the Fort to be lodged with him, and the Military Stores of every Description to be delivered over to him.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

The Parole to be given by him.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

The Disposal of the Dutch Garrison to be wholly at his Discretion.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

A Fund to be assured to him, in monthly Payments, for the Subsistence of the Troops, and for the Defence of the Fort and its Dependencies, and that Provision for this Fund be made in the first Instance.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

This Article to be understood as agreed to, so far as the Resources of the Dutch Government of Malacca and its Dependencies extend.

N. B. This Paragraph by Mr. Couperus.

In Consideration of the extraordinary Expence incurred by the British Government, in sending their Troops for the Protection of their Allies the Dutch at Malacca, the Governor and Council of that Settlement will represent these Circumstances to the Governor.

Governor-General and Council of Batavia, and in forwarding an Account of the monthly Expence of the British Troops, they will make Application to the Governor-General that he may provide for it.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

The English and Dutch Flags to be displayed, when Occasion requires, upon the Two Flag Staffs which are already erected.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

The Armed Vessels belonging to the Malacca Government shall be put under the Orders of the British Naval Commander.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

Orders shall be sent by the Dutch Government to their Officers commanding at Rio and Peru, to put themselves and their Garrison under the Orders of the Officer commanding the British Forces.

Agreed.—A. Couperus.

The above Conditions being drawn up in general Terms, as the Basis of Connection with the Protecting Power, the Illustration which any of them may require will be arranged and detailed in a subsequent Paper, subject, however, in Whole or in Part, to the future Regulation of the British Government in India.

A true Copy,  
(Signed)

H. NEWCOME.

True Copy,

DAN. INCO, Dep. Sec.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 16<sup>th</sup>, 1796.

---

*Horse-Guards, April 16, 1796.*

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, dated Calcutta, December 15, 1795, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the East India Company's Forces in Bengal.

“ I have the Honor to inform you that Major  
“ Petrie, soon after the Surrender of Cochin, de-  
“ tached a Force against the Dutch Fort of Quilon,  
“ and their Factories of Porca and Quilon Quilon  
“ in the Travancore Country. They were delivered  
“ up without Resistance ; and we are now in Pos-  
“ session of all their Settlements on the Continent  
“ of India.”



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 23<sup>d</sup>, 1796.

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*Horse-Guards, April 23, 1796.*

LETTERS, of which the following are a Copy and an Extract, have been received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General the Earl of Balcarres, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jamaica.

SIR, *Castle Wemys, January 30, 1796.*

I HAD the Honor to inform you, by my Dispatch of the 30<sup>th</sup> of December, 1795, that I had entered into a Treaty of Peace with the Trelawney Maroons. Two of the Articles were very important, namely the Surrender of themselves and Arms, and their giving up all the runaway Slaves who had joined them in Rebellion, Notwithstanding the Treaty I had not the smallest Confidence in their Sincerity, and every Preparation was made to continue the War with unabated Vigour.

Three Weeks having elapsed without any apparent Intention, on the Part of the Maroons, to fulfil the Treaty, I ordered the Honorable Major-General Walpole to move forward, on the 14<sup>th</sup> Instant, with a strong Column of Regular Troops.

He



He had only advanced some Yards when a Message was delivered from the Maroon Chief, begging that no further hostile Step should be taken.

As we had experienced much Duplicity and Evasion, it was judged expedient to move slowly on, and the Line of March was so arranged as to give the Maroons an Opportunity of coming in with Safety. This had the desired Effect. The Maroons, to the Number of Five Hundred, surrendered themselves, and were conducted within our Posts. Including those whom I had formerly secured, I have in my Possession near Six Hundred.

Thirty Maroon Men and One Hundred Women and Children, still remain out: Of this Number several men are severely wounded, and others sick. I do not compute the effective Maroon Warriors now in Rebellion to exceed Fourteen, and these are afraid to come in, from a Consciousness of their Crimes.

The Maroon Rebellion I think is drawing to a Close; and a substantial Proof of my Assertion is, that Public Credit, which was destroyed by this Revolt, is now completely restored. The general Opinion is, that Property has acquired a Degree of Security which it never heretofore had in this Island.

His Majesty's Forces, Regulars and Militia, have fought the Rebels in more than Twenty Actions. They have been impelled by one Sentiment, that of crushing a most daring, unprovoked, and ungrateful Rebellion.

I should indeed find it a most arduous Task to detail individual Merit. The Efforts of the whole Community have been directed to shew their Attachment to His Majesty, and to maintain his Government and their own Happiness against all Banditti whatsoever. I must, however, recommend to His Majesty's Notice the Honorable Major-General Walpole; and I am proud to say, that much is owing to  
his

his personal Activity and excellent Conduct. Our Success, though great, is not without its Alloy. The Maroon Rebels, like to other Rebels, have found it easier to raise Rebellion, than to quell it. Run-away Slaves are still in the Woods, to the Number of nearly One Hundred and Fifty, ill armed, and with very little Ammunition. Their Reduction may take some Time, and create further Expence and Uneasiness to the Country; but they merit the less Consideration, as I am happy to give the most unqualified Assurances of the excellent and peaceable Disposition of the Negroe Slaves throughout the Island.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

BALCARRES.

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Balcarres to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated February 15, 1796.*

MY Letter of the 30th of January apprized you, that Thirty Maroon Men and One Hundred Women and Children remained out in Rebellion.

I have now the Honor to inform you, that, after having ineffectually searched for them from Four different Points, Forty-three more have surrendered themselves, of which Six are stout, able Maroon Men. The Maroons now out consist of Twenty-four Men and Sixty-three Women and Children.

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*Horſe-Guards, April 23.*

DISPATCHES have this Day been received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Leigh, dated at Martinique, January 27, and Barbadoes, March 10, 1796: By the former of which it appears, that, on the 20th of January, the Enemy at St. Vincent's made an Attack on the British Post at Millar's Ridge, which  
they

they continued with great Violence from Daylight until it was quite dark, but were finally repulsed with considerable Loss, after twice attempting to carry the Redoubt. At the Commencement of the Action Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, having advanced with a View of surprising an advanced Picket of the Enemy, was twice wounded, but is not thought to be in any Danger. The Behaviour of this Officer, of Major M'Leod of the 59th, who commanded at Millar's Ridge, and of the other Officers, is mentioned by General Leigh in the strongest Terms of Commendation. The total Loss of the British during the Action was 2 Serjeants and 22 Rank and File killed, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel (Prevost), 2 Serjeants and 31 Rank and File wounded.

By the Dispatch of the 10th of March it appears, that Major Wright of the 25th Regiment, who commanded at Pilot's Hill in the Island of Grenada, was obliged to abandon that Position, and fall back to the Post of Sauter, on the Night of the 29th of February. It is stated, that the Want of Water, of which the Supply had been entirely cut off by the Enemy, rendered this Retreat necessary, and that it was effected in good Order, with the Loss of only Two Privates badly wounded. Previous to the Retreat Major Wright had been frequently attacked by the Enemy without Success. His Loss on these Occasions was:—

25th Regiment.—2 Rank and File killed; 2 Ditto wounded.

Black Rangers.—8 Rank and File killed; 10 Ditto wounded; 2 Ditto missing.

Admiralty Office, April 23, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Swiftsure, at the Mole, 29th of February, 1796.*

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, that the Honorable Captain Carpenter, of His Majesty's Ship Intrepid, being stationed to cruize off old Cape François for the Re-inforcements expected from Cork, fell in with a French Frigate, which after Ten Hours Chace, (the latter Part being very light Airs of Wind,) she first anchored, and afterwards, by their cutting her Cables, drove on Shore, in a Cove a little to the Eastward of Porto Plata, when the Crew abandoned her, and she was taken Possession of and got off, without Damage, by Captain Carpenter.

It appears by the Log-Book that she is called La Percante, commanded by the Citoyen Jacque Clement Tourtellet, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, mounting Twenty Nine Pounders and Six Brass Two-Pounders, and had on board near Two Hundred Men, dispatched by Order of the Minister of Marine and Colonies, and sailed from Rochelle the 6th of December last, with Orders not to be spoke with, nor to speak with any Thing.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 26th, 1796.

*Admiralty-Office, April 26.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received at this Office from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Falmouth, April 20, 1796.*

**I** HAVE the Pleasure to inform their Lordships, that on the 13th Instant, at Four P. M. we fell in with, and gave general Chace to a French Frigate to Windward. The Revolutionnaire being far astern, was tacked by Signal to cut the Chace from the Shore; and I had the Pleasure to see her, just before Dark, in a Situation to weather the Enemy upon a different Board, which obliged her also to tack.

The Night setting in cloudy, we lost Sight of the Chace before Nine o'Clock, when she bore up, but not unobserved by that zealous and attentive Officer Captain Cole, who pursued and closed with her at half-past Eleven; and not being able to prevail upon her Commander to surrender without Resistance, he opened a close and well-directed Fire upon her, which was faintly returned; and, after a second Broadside, the Enemy struck, and proved to be the National Frigate L'Unie, from L'Orient to Rochfort,



fort, mounting 38 Guns, Twelve and Six Pounders, and manned with 255 Men, Eight or Nine of whom were slain, and Eleven or Twelve desperately wounded. La Revolutionnaire happily had no Men hurt; and it appears that she was manœuvred by Captain Cole in the most Officer-like Manner, and the Attack made with great Gallantry.

I have the Honor to inclose the Report which he has made of the good Conduct of his Officers and Ship's Company upon this Occasion; and, from the high Terms in which he speaks of his First Lieutenant Mr. Ellicot, who I know to be a good Officer, I have thought proper to give him an Order to command the Prize to England.

L'Unité was reputed one of the greatest Sailers in the French Navy, and is a very fine Frigate, only Seven Years old.

The Wife of the Governor of the Port of Rochfort, Madame Le Large, and her Family, were on Board, who, with her Son, an Ensign of the Ship, I suffered to return to France in a Neutral Vessel, taking the Parole of the young Man not to serve until exchanged,

*La Revolutionnaire, at Sea,*

S I R,

*April 13, 1796.*

IT being so dark when I came alongside the French Frigate L'Unité that you could not observe the Conduct of the Two Ships, I beg Leave to report to you, that not being able to prevail upon her Commander, Citizen Durand, to surrender, after some Minutes Conversation, I opened a close and well-directed Fire upon him. After we had sustained the Fire of his Stern Chases some Time, and upon firing the second Broadside, he called out that he had struck. I had at the same Moment directed the Helm to be put to Port, in order to board him, as the Ships were going under a Press of Sail at the Rate of Ten Knots, and drawing near the Shore.

Allow

Allow me, Sir, to express to you how much I feel myself obliged to my First Lieutenant Edward Ellicott, for his very particular Attention in keeping Sight of the Chace, and for his steady and manly Courage when close engaged: The Cheerfulness with which he put himself at the Head of the Boarders promised me the happiest Success, if that Event had been necessary, and which was only stopped by the Enemy's calling to surrender.

In this short Contest the highest Praise is due to my Officers and Ship's Company, and the Effect of their steady Conduct is striking in the Number of Killed and Wounded, of which a List is annexed.

I cannot sufficiently express my own good Fortune in not having lost an Officer or Man, which is to be attributed to the Enemy's firing at the Masts and Rigging.

I am, &c.

FRA. COLE.

*Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.*

*Es. Es. Es.*

L'Unité, Citizen Durand, Commander.

Killed 9—Wounded 11.

*Indefatigable, Falmouth,  
April 23, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE most sensible Pleasure in desiring you to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my Arrival at this Port, accompanied by the French National Frigate La Virginie, of 44 Guns, Eighteen and Nine Pounders, and 340 Men, commanded by Citizen Bergeret, Capitaine de Vaisseau, who sailed from Brest singly, Four Days ago, to cruize off the Lizard in this favourite Frigate, which is considered the finest Ship and fastest Sailer in the French Navy, and of the largest Dimensions, being 158 Feet long and 43 broad.

On Wednesday Morning the 20th Instant, after I had sealed my Dispatches for their Lordships, laying-

to under the Lizard, with the Squadron waiting for the French Frigate *La Unité*, our Prize, to weather that Point, I observed a Ship coming in from the Sea, which in my Mind looked rather suspicious; and, on her not answering the private Signal, when she tacked from us, I immediately gave Chace to her, accompanied by the *Amazon* and *La Concorde*, (having by Signal directed *Le Revolutionnaire* to attend her Prize into Port, and the *Argo* to proceed to Plymouth). The superior Sailing of the *Indefatigable* gave me the Satisfaction of coming up with her, after a Chace of Fifteen Hours, and running One Hundred and Sixty-eight Miles. Fortunately the Wind prevented her from steering for Ushant, or she must have escaped.

A little past Midnight I commenced Action with the Enemy, which was closely continued, under a crowded Sail, for One Hour and Forty-five Minutes. The Enemy, who fought gallantly, was by this Time much crippled, her Mizen-Mast and Main-Top-Mast being shot away; the *Indefatigable* was not much less disabled, having lost her Gaff and Mizen-Top-Mast, the Main-Top-Sail was rendered useless by an unlucky Shot cutting both Leech-Ropes. In this Situation we passed the Enemy without the Power of avoiding it, having no After-Sail to back, and I had long discovered we had not only to combat a Ship of large Force, but that her Commander was completely Master of his Profession, in whose Presence I could not commit myself with Impunity, by throwing my Ship in the Wind, without submitting to be raked by him.

She had not at this Time struck, and we kept close a-head of her, receiving new Braces to enable us to bring the Ship to, to renew the Attack.

At this Period *La Concorde* appeared in Sight, close under her Stern; and, upon the Enemy seeing her, she fired a Gun to Leeward, and struck her Light, as a Signal of Surrender.

Although a very few Minutes would have placed the Indefatigable again alongside of her, I am confident she would not have surrendered without further Resistance, had not the Concorde so timely come up.

I am extremely indebted to Captains Hunt and Reynolds, for their very particular Attention in keeping after us during the Night on so many Courses, which nothing but the most delicate Observation of my Signals would have enabled them to do, their Distance astern being so great.

Their Lordships are well aware how difficult it is in a Night Action with a flying Enemy, whose Rate of Sailing is little inferior to her Antagonist, to choose a Situation; and, when it is remembered how often this Ship changed hers in the Action, I need scarcely say what great Attention was paid to my Orders by every Officer under my Command.

To Lieutenants Pellowe, Thomson, and Norway, my Thanks are above Expression. Lieutenant Williams of the Marines, and Mr. Bell the Master, who were immediately about my Person, rendered me the utmost essential Services. — The Ship's Company, who have been my faithful Companions during the War, and are endeared to me by their uniform Exertions, manifested on this Occasion nothing but Ardour and Zeal.

But above all other Pleasures I feel is that of informing their Lordships that I have lost neither Officer nor Man in the Contest. The Enemy suffered considerably, having 14 or 15 killed, 17 badly wounded, and 10 slightly: The Ship much shattered in her Hull, and Four Feet Water in her Hold from Shot Holes.

I have sent La Concorde to Plymouth with La Virginie, and shall proceed with the Amazon, who has lost her Head, for the same Place, To-morrow, in order to repair the Damages we have sustained in the Action. I am, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

Admiralty Office, April 26, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship La Pomone, at Sea, the 8th of April 1796.*

**I** BEG you will inform their Lordships, that, on the 7th Instant, Le Bec du Raz bearing N. E. by E. several Sail were seen in the N. E. Quarter; and, upon the Signal for a general Chace being made, it was soon perceived that they were a small Convoy standing through the Straits between the Saints and the Continent. As the Weather appeared settled and fine, I considered that it was a proper Opportunity to obtain a Knowledge of the Passage, and continued working through, with the Tide in our Favor, after them; but the Wind falling when we were in the Bay on the other Side, I found it was impossible to cut off the Brig who escorted them, as she stood close in towards Camaret Point, at the Entrance of the Goulet going up to Brest, and among the Rocks. The Boats of the Squadron however captured the Vessels in the inclosed List, who are all laden with Corn and Flour. A Sloop belonging to the Convoy got off with the Corvette, which I understand was Le Voltigeur, of 16 Guns.

*A List of Vessels belonging to the French Republic, captured by the Boats of the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. within the Saints on the Coast of France, on the 7th of April 1796.*

A Brig, La Marie, of St. Maloes, 150 Tons, laden with Whea:—sent to England.

A Brig, Name unknown, 100 Tons, laden with Flour—ditto.

A Brig, Name unknown, 120 Tons, laden with Wheat—ditto.



A Sloop, Name unknown, 70 Tons, laden with  
Wheat—sent to England.

A Brig, Name unknown, 50 Tons, laden with  
Wood and Wine—scuttled and sunk.

J. B. WARREN.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 21<sup>st</sup>, 1796.

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*Extract of a Letter from Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Venerable, at Sea, May 16, 1796.—At Noon, Texel, S. E. by E. Distance 15 Leagues.*

**B**E pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 12th Instant, at Day-Light, (the Texel then bearing N. W. by W. Distance about 8 Leagues,) I discovered a Frigate and Brig standing in to the Fleet, making the private Signal to speak with me; they proved to be His Majesty's Ship Pegasus and Sylph Sloop, whom I had ordered to cruize off the Naze of Norway. Captain Donelly came on board, and informed me, that in consequence of the Information he had received on the 8th Instant, of the Dutch Frigate Argo and Three National Brigs having left Flickeroe the Day before, bound to the Texel, he proceeded off the Jutland Coast, and on the Morning of the 9th got Sight of them. He kept near them all Day, but lost Sight of them about Ten o'Clock that Night; and judging it proper to make me acquainted therewith, directed Captain White, of the Sylph, to steer a different Course to himself in order to fall

in with me, and luckily they both joined. Having consulted with Captain Donnelly, and found they could not be many Leagues from us, I immediately dispatched Captain Halsted in the Phoenix, together with the Leopard Pegasus, and Sylph, to proceed to the Northward of the Texel, and spread the rest of the Squadron. All the Ships had just made Sail about Five o'Clock, when the Signal was made for seeing the Dutch Frigate and Brigs; made the Signal for a general Chace, it then blowing strong at W.N.W. with very hazy Weather. At a little before Nine o'Clock the Phoenix got up with the Dutch Frigate Argo, mounting 36 Guns and manned with 237 Men, and, after a very smart Action of about Half an Hour, (during which Time she made every Effort to get off,) she struck to the Phoenix's superior Fire; for the Particulars of which must beg to refer their Lordships to Captain Halsted's Letter herewith inclosed, who, I have the Pleasure to say, has on this and every other Occasion, whilst under my Command, shewn himself to be a most active, zealous, and excellent Officer.

We continued in Chace of the Brigs, leaving the Powerful to assist Captain Halsted in shifting the Prisoners, &c. At Ten o'Clock we saw the Leander and Pegasus near Two of the Brigs, (which I have since found to be the Echo of 18 Guns, and the De Gier of 14 Guns,) but it was so hazy and blowing so hard, we soon lost Sight of them; however, by the inclosed Letter I received from Captain Donnelly, their Lordships will be informed they were both run on Shore near Basch, about Ten Leagues to the Eastward of the Texel.

The Leander, I find, stood so near the Shore as she could with Safety, and saw one of the Brigs aground; and from the Report of the Master of one of the Cutters I sent in Shore, after, find one of them was completely lost; the other had beat over a Shoal, and got to an Anchor, but as it blew a  
perfect

perfect Storm the next Day on Shore, have Reason to believe she is lost also.

We stood after the other Brig, and a little before Eleven she struck to the Sylph; she proves to be the Mercury of 16 Guns, (all of which, except Two she had thrown overboard during the Chace,) and manned with 8, Men. We then found ourselves far to the Eastward, with the Wind on Shore, which obliged us to carry a Press of Sail, and in the Night it came to blow a very hard Gale of Wind, which continued the whole of the next Day; and the Day following, being more moderate, was rejoined by the Powerful, Phoenix, and Brilliant, together with the Dutch Frigate and the Duke of York Bye-Boat from Yarmouth to Hamburgh, which had been captured by the Argo the Day before, and retaken by the Phoenix on the 12th. The Frigate is in excellent Condition, and in a few Days might be got ready for sea and made a complete Cruiser.

I am, &c.

ADAM DUNCAN.

*Pegasus, Texel, S. S. W. distant*

*20 Leagues, May 12, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that Two of the Dutch Brigs which we chased this Morning got close in with the Land about Bosch, on the Coast of Frizeland, and finding by our outfalling them that they had no other Means of Escape, run on Shore close to us; one of them floated off, but she afterwards took the Ground, and, having touched it ourselves, we found it necessary to stand off, leaving them with Signals of Distress in their Foretop-Mast Shrouds, and firing Guns.

We should have endeavoured to get between them and the Land; but could not haul sufficiently up without shortening a great deal of Sail, which would have been the Means of letting them fore-reach upon us so as to get away. My Motive for giving this

F 4

Infor-

Information is in the Event of the Ships astern not having been sufficiently near to have ascertained it.

As it would have taken some Time to work up to you, I judged it prudent to proceed in pursuance of the former Orders you gave me, which I hope will meet your Approbation.

I am, &c.

ROSS DONNELLY.

*Adam Duncan, Esq.*

*Esq. Esq. Esq.*

P. S. We judge the Brigs to have been the Echo and Gier.

SIR,

*Phoenix, at Sea, May 15, 1796.*

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, that a short Time after I received your Orders on the Morning of the 12th Instant, we saw Five Sail on the Lee Bow in the S. E. Quarter, upon a Wind on the Starboard Tack, which we made out to be a Frigate, Three armed Brigs, and a Cutter. I immediately made Sail, and soon discovered them to be Enemies; at the same Time the Pegasus made the Signal for such to you. Upon our near Approach, the Brigs bore up and made Sail; the Pegasus and Sylph followed them, who were in Chace with me, the Frigate apparently undetermined whether to go large or keep by the Wind, as she often changed her Position during the Chace, but at length kept with the Wind a beam. Quarter past Eight, A. M. being close on her Weather Quarter, she hoisted Dutch Colours, upon which I ordered a shot to be fired across her; a few Minutes after we were close alongside her to Windward, when a smart Action commenced on both Sides, which lasted about Twenty Minutes, when the Dutch Frigate Argo, of 36 Guns and 237 Men, struck to His Majesty's Ship Phoenix, under my Command.

It is with infinite Pleasure I assure you of the very steady and cool Behaviour of the Officers and Ship's Company



Company I have the Honor to command, it being such as to merit every Thing I can say in their Praise.

I beg Leave to recommend in the strongest Manner, through you to their Lordships, Mr. Joseph Wood, First Lieutenant, who, from long Experience and steady Officer-like Conduct, is highly deserving their most particular Attention. Our Loss consists of One Man killed and Three wounded; that of the Enemy Six killed and Twenty-eight wounded, some of them dangerously.

The Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, received some Damage, as did the Enemy's, but not of so much Consequence but was soon put to rights. The Frigate and Brigs were from Norway, bound to the Texel; the Cutter which we retook is the Duke of York Packet, from Yarmouth to the Elbe, taken by them the Day before.

I have the Honor, to be, &c.

L. W. HALSTED.

*Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral  
of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.*

*Whitehall, May 21, 1796.*

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by his Grace the Duke of Portland, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Earl of Balcarres, dated Jamaica, March 26, 1796.

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform your Grace of the Termination of the Maroon War.

Thirty-six Trelawney Maroons, and all the runaway Negroes who had joined them in Rebellion, surrendered their Arms on the 17th and 21st of March.

The Maroons to Windward, who had shewn a most refractory and disobedient Spirit since the Commencement

menement of the Rebellion, have made their Submission, and on their Knees, in the Pretence of Commissioners, have sworn Allegiance to His Majesty. I shall, by the Packet, inclose the Commission, and the Return upon it.

The most perfect internal Tranquillity is restored to the Island: The slaves on every Plantation are obedient, contented, and happy.

Our Operations against the Rebels have been carried on with unremitting Vigour. In following the Enemy into their new Recesses, the Troops have undergone Fatigue hardly to be credited: The last Column which moved against them were Five Days without one Drop of Water, except what they found in the wild Pines.

The Rebels, worn out with Fatigue, continually harassed and disturbed in every new Settlement, have been conquered in a Country where no European had ever thought of penetrating.

The very fortunate Close of this War is to be ascribed to the Activity and good Conduct of Major-General Walpole, and I most humbly recommend him to His Majesty's Favor.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 31<sup>st</sup>, 1796.

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Admiralty-Office, May 28, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Fremantle of His Majesty's Ship Inconstant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Bastia, April 27, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor of inclosing, for the Information of their Lordships, the Copy of a Letter from me to Sir John Jervis, Knight of the Bath.

I am, &c. &c.

THO. F. FREMANTLE.

SIR,

*Inconstant, at Sea, April 23, 1796.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that on the 19th, cruizing near Tunis, I received an Account that a French Frigate had been seen off Cape Maber, near Bon; I therefore made Sail for that Place, and, on the Evening of the 20th, perceived a Ship under French Colours at Anchor on the Coast, which I came to, by, and directed to strike; this was prudently complied with: She is called L'Unité, a Corvette of 34 Guns and 218 Men. The Crew had made an Attempt to set her on Fire, but by the Exertions of Lieutenant Hutchinson it was soon extinguished:

guished : Had the Ship been of equal Force with the Inconstant, I have every Reason to believe it would have afforded me a further Proof of the Spirit and Steadiness of every Officer and Person on Board the Ship I command.

I am, &c. &c.

THO. FRA. FREMANTLE.

*Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral  
of the Blue, and Commander in  
Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 11th, 1796.

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Downing-Street, June 8.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Frazer to Lord Grenville, dated Hamburgh, May 27, 1796.*

**I**NFORMATION has been received here from Amsterdam, of the 24th Instant, that, in consequence of the late Disturbance in that City, the French General Bournonville had thought it advisable to propose putting a considerable Number of French Troops in Garrison in that City; that that Measure had at first met with much Opposition on the Part of the Burghers of that City, who had claimed to themselves the Right of settling their own Dispute without the Interference of the French Military; that however they had been obliged to yield, and that a considerable Body of French Troops had actually marched into Amsterdam.

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Whitehall, June 11.

**B**Y a Dispatch from Major-General Gordon Forbes to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Mole St. Nicolas, St. Domingo, April 10, 1796, it appears that a Division of British and Colonial Troops from the Garrison at Port au Prince



were embarked, on the 17th and 18th of March, in order to proceed against the Town and Fortrefs of Leogane in the same Island. The Troops were landed on the 21st, and a Firing was opened on the following Day from a temporary Battery, which had been constructed. The Enemy having brought their heavy Artillery to flank this Battery, it was obliged to be abandoned, with the Loss of One Six-Pounder disabled, and another spiked and left behind. On this Occasion Lieutenant Bingham, of the Artillery, lost his Arm, and that Corps, which behaved remarkably well, suffered some trifling Loss. A very heavy Fire had been maintained during the greatest Part of the 22d from the Ships of War against the Town and Forts; but no Impression whatever having been made by them, and the Place appearing much stronger than it had been represented, the Forces were judged inadequate to the Enterprize, and the Troops, Stores, Guns, and Ammunition of every Kind, were therefore reembarked, without further Loss or Accident.

Admiralty-Office, June 11.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships, &c. at Jamaica, to Mr. Nepean, dated Savifsure, at Port au Prince, March 27, 1796.*

FOR their Lordships' Information I beg Leave to acquaint you, that, agreeably to my Letter of the 28th Ultimo, I proceeded to Port au Prince with General Forbes, where, upon our Arrival, a Meeting was called of the General Officers, and the Proposal for attacking Leogane discussed.

On the 21st the Army was landed, in Two Divisions, to the Eastward and Westward of the Fort and Town, covered to the Westward by the *Ceres* and *Lark*, and to the Eastward by the *Iphigenia*, and *Cormorant* and *Serin* Sloops, with the *Africa* and *Leviathan*

Leviathan placed against the Fort, and the Swiftsure to cannonade the Town. The Fire of the latter was interrupted in the Course of Half an Hour from the Situation of the Army on Shore; but the Two former kept up an unremitting Cannonade, for near Four Hours, against the Fort until Dark, and the Land Wind coming fresh, the Ships were moved off to a proper Anchorage.

The Day following, the Army were chiefly employed reconnoitring, and the next Day, from what they had observed and the Intelligence gained, the Enemy were found so exceedingly numerous that it was resolved best for His Majesty's Service to reimbark the Army, &c. and postpone the Operations for the present.

In the Course of the Night, and by Noon the next Day, the Artillery, Army, &c. were reimbarked; but, I am sorry to add, that the Army lost a few Men, and that the Africa had One Man killed and Seven wounded; and the Leviathan Five killed and Twelve wounded, Two since dead, with Damage done to the Masts and Yards of both Ships, inasmuch that they must go down to Jamaica to have them made good.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 18<sup>th</sup>, 1796.

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*Admiralty Office, June 18, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received at this Office by Evan Nepean, Esq.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated June 12, 1796.*

SIR,

**B**Y my last, of the 10<sup>th</sup> Instant, you were acquainted, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's Ships Unicorn and Santa Margaritta, Part of the Squadron under my Orders, had sent in a large Ship, under Swedish Colours, laden with Dutch Property, from Surinam; and that Lieutenant Carpenter, of the Unicorn, who brought her here, told me he had left our Ships in Chace of Three Sail, supposed to be Enemies.

Their Lordships will now have the Satisfaction of being informed, that those Three Sail were French Frigates, viz. La Tribune of 40 Guns, La Tamise of 36 Guns, (formerly the Thames,) and La Legere of 24 Guns, under the Command of Commodore Moulson.

Moulson. Notwithstanding that Superiority, His Majesty's Two Frigates, immediately on ascertaining what they were, crouded Sail after them; upon which the Enemy formed in Line of Battle, but shortly after declining to come to Action, they separated, and endeavoured to escape. Captain Williams, in the Unicorn, pursued the largest, La Tribune, and I have no Doubt will give a good Account of her; while Captain Martin chased and came up with La Tamise, which struck to him after a smart Action, wherein Thirty-three of the Enemy were killed and Nineteen wounded, and only Two Men were killed and Three wounded on board the Santa Margaritta. Unluckily, as the Legere could not be attended to during this Chace and Engagement, she got off.

Their Lordships will find more Particulars on this Subject in the inclosed Letter to me from Captain Martin, who is safely arrived here with his Prize; which Capture is the more interesting, as she has been by far the most active and successful of all the Enemy's Cruizers against our Trade.

The Credit of the British Name has been so eminently well supported on this Occasion by the Zeal, Spirit, and Judgment with which His Majesty's Ships were conducted, that it becomes wholly unnecessary for me further to express my Sense of the Merits of their Captains, Officers, and Crews.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

*Santa Margaritta, at Sea,  
June 11. 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you that on the 7th Instant, being in Company with His Majesty's Ship Unicorn, Eighteen Leagues West of Scilly, we discovered, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, Three Sail of Ships about a Mile on our Lee Beam;

as the Day opened we perceived them to be Frigates belonging to the French Nation, which I communicated to Captain Williams by Signal, who immediately made Sail to join me, and on his near Approach made our Signal to pass within Hail, for the Purpose of giving him Information of the Enemies' Force. The Statement of their Superiority encouraged him in his eager Pursuit, having said that he would attack the largest Ship, and desiring me to engage the next in Strength. This noble Example inspired every Person with Confidence of Success, and each Ship steered for her Opponent; but the Enemy, determined to evade an Action, steered away large under a Press of Sail, the smallest Ship at the same Time making off to Windward: At half-past Eleven o'Clock, by our Superior Sailing, we arrived within Gun-Shot of the Enemy; but as they appeared too close, for the mutual Support of each other, and the Unicorn being some Distance astern, I judged it prudent to postpone our Attack till she was sufficiently advanced to occupy the Attention of the French Commodore. At this Time the Enemy commenced a Fire from their Stern-Chace Guns. At One o'Clock, having approached them within Three Quarters of a Mile, we fired our Bow Guns, whenever a favourable Opportunity presented itself, the Enemy at the same Time yawing to discharge their Broadsides. At Two o'Clock, the Unicorn being on our Weather Beam, we made Sail, keeping up a running Fight till a Quarter past Four o'Clock, when the sternmost Ship finding it impossible to escape, put his Helm a-port, and endeavoured to rake us; but being fortunately baffled in this Effort afforded us an Opportunity of placing ourselves abreast of him within Pistol Shot, when a quick and well directed Fire compelled him to surrender to His Majesty's Ship in less than Twenty Minutes. She proved to be the Thames, commanded by Citoyen Fraden, mounting 36 Guns and



306 Men. The Ship, which the Unicorn continued in Chace of, is La Tribune, of 40 Guns and 320 Men, bearing the Broad Pendant, Citoyen Moulson, Commander of a Division; the other, which made off to Windward, is La Legère of 24 Guns and 180 Men; I am glad to observe that our Loss is very disproportionate to the Enemy, having only Two Seamen killed, and the Boatswain and Two Seamen wounded, and hers Thirty-two killed and Nineteen wounded, and many of the latter have since died.

It is with extreme Pleasure that I seek the present Opportunity of testifying my Gratitude to the Officers and Ship's Company for their active Zeal and steady Unanimity at all Times and in all Situations, but more particularly in the Capture of the Thames, on which Occasion their Courage and exemplary Conduct is worthy of the greatest Praise. The Readiness of Mr. Harrison, the First-Lieutenant, and his prompt Execution of my Orders, did essentially facilitate our Success. It is my sincere wish to particularize each Individual, but where general Merit claims the greatest Approbation, to discriminate becomes a difficult Task. In addition to the Officers and Ship's Company, may I also be permitted to beg you will offer to the Consideration of the Admiralty the meritorious Conduct of Captain Joseph Bullen, a Master and Commander in the Navy, serving in the Santa Margaritta as a Volunteer, by Permission from Lord Spencer? His Desire to have some active Employment induced me to beg he would assist in the Management of the Main Deck Guns, as I well knew that his long Services and approved Courage in various Situations would be a proper Example to the younger Part of the Ship's Company.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

*Vice-Admiral King smill,*

T. B. MARTIN.

Ec. Ec. Ec.

SIR,

*L'Engageante, Cork Harbour,  
June 13, 1796, Three P. M.*

I send this Express to Cork, hoping it will overtake my Letter of this Date by the Post from hence, for the Purpose of giving to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as early as possible the agreeable Intelligence that His Majesty's Ship Unicorn is now in Sight, off the Harbour, with her Prize La Tribune.

I have the Honor to be,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

*E. Nepean, Esq.*

*Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Kingsmill,  
Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and  
Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Mr. Nepean, dated  
Cork Harbour, June 14, 1796.*

THE Expectations my last Letters to you must have raised, are most happily realized. I now with peculiar Satisfaction desire you will acquaint their Lordships, that the French Frigate La Tribune, of 44 Guns and 337 Men, bearing Commodore Moulton's Broad Pendant, is captured, and brought in here by His Majesty's Ship Unicorn, commanded by Captain Williams, whose official Letter to me, containing a Detail of the Circumstances, is herewith transmitted. It is remarkable, that though they were close engaged for Thirty-five Minutes, and the Unicorn's Masts, Sails, and Rigging are much cut and damaged, not a Man on board was hurt, while the Enemy had Thirty-seven killed and Fifteen wounded.

Intrepidity and judicious Management were never more strongly manifested than in this Instance, which reflects the highest Honor on Captains Williams and Martin, and on every Individual under their Command,

mand, and they all have my humble but warmest  
 Approbation and Thanks.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Williams, of His Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to Vice-Admiral Kingmill, dated Unicorn, at Sea, June 10, 1796.*

SIR,      *Holy Head E. S. E. dist. 8 Leagues.*

I HAVE the Honor to lay before you a Narrative of the Proceedings of the Squadron under my Command since my Departure from Cork on the 19th Ult. On the following Day, in consequence of my having received Intelligence of the Enemy's Privateers being on the Coast, to the Northward of Cape Clear, I dispatched His Majesty's Sloop Hazard, with Orders to Lieutenant Parker her Commander to cruize between the Cape and the Mouth of the Shannon, while I, for the more effectual Protection of our Trade, cruized with the Santa Margaritta in the Vicinity of Cape Clear. I had the Satisfaction a few Days afterwards to learn that the Hazard had retaken Two Prizes, and had chased the Privateer off the Coast that captured them, after a narrow Escape from being taken. On the 5th Instant, having met with other Ships of the Irish Station, I concluded upon making a Circuit on the outer Limits of my Station, accompanied by the Santa Margaritta, and at Dawn of Day on the 8th Instant, Scilly bearing E. Half S. 17 Leagues, we discovered Three Ships of War on our Lee Beam, distant Two or Three Miles, to which we immediately gave Chace, and soon afterwards perceived them to edge away, and that they were Enemy's Ships, Two Frigates and a large Ship Corvette. At Nine A. M. they formed themselves in a close Bow and Quarter Line, and continued to run from us in that Position, the largest Ship under easy Sail, for the Support of his Squadron. In this Situation

we approached them very fast, and must have speedily brought them to Action. I therefore made the Signal to form for Battle, the Margaritta being at this Time a-head of the Unicorn, and at the same Time directed her by Signal to come within Hail, to learn from Captain Martin his Opinion of the Enemy's Force, who informed me, that the largest Ship was a 38 Gun Frigate, the Thames, and a Corvette. I ordered Captain Martin to attack the Thames, acquainting him with my Intention to fight the largest Ship with the Unicorn. On our nearer Approach, the Corvette, which detained the other Ships, gradually hauled out to Windward, and passed our Weather Beam in long Gun-Shot, steering afterwards the same Course as the other Ships, and with the Intention, I then imagined, to be in Readiness to give Support to either of her Friends eventually most needing it.

At One P.M., the Two Frigates hoisted French Colours, the largest Ship a Commodore's Pendant, and at the same Moment commenced a quick and well directed Fire on us with their Stern Chaces; the Corvette at this Time hauled more up, and, to my great Astonishment, brought to, to board a Sloop passing us on the contrary Tack. As the Commodore continued to wait for the Thames we thereby approached them both, but were considerably retarded by the Effects of their Shot. At Four P.M., the Thames being the sternmost Ship, bore round up, to avoid the Fire from the Unicorn, and to pour a Broadside into the Margaritta's Bow, when I had the Pleasure to see Captain Martin manœuvre his Ship with the greatest Judgment, and with the utmost Gallantry he laid himself close alongside his Opponent. The superior and well-directed Fire from the Santa Margaritta marked the Discipline of his Ship, and soon put the Thames into his Possession. The Commodore, on seeing his Companion fall, made all Sail, and by a sudden and judicious though unsuccessful

cessful Manœuvre, endeavoured to gain the Wind of the Unicorn. We were at this Time chasing him toward the Entrance of the Irish Channel, and soon after passed close to the Tucker Rock. The Parity of Sailing in the Two Ships, aided by the Judgment of the Enemy's Commander, kept us at running Fight for Ten Hours; during which Period we were much annoyed in our Sails and Rigging, and were for some Time unluckily deprived of the Use of our Main-Topsail; but on its falling less Wind after Dark we were enabled to use our supernumerary Flying Sails, Royal Steering Sails, &c. which, by slow Degrees, brought us so near his Weather Quarter as to take the Wind from his Sails; when, at half-past Ten at Night, after having pursued Two Hundred and Ten Miles, we shot up alongside of our Antagonist, gave him Three Cheers, and commenced close Action, which had continued in that Position with great Impetuosity on both Sides for Thirty-five Minutes; when, on clearing up of the Smoke, I observed that the Enemy had dropt on our Quarter, was close hauled, attempting, by a masterly Manœuvre, to cross our Stern, and gain the Wind. This was happily prevented by our instantly throwing all aback, and giving the Ship strong Stern-way, by which we passed his Bow, regained our Situation, and renewed the Attack. The Effects of our Fire soon put an End to all Manœuvre, for the Enemy's Ship was completely dismantled, her Fire ceased, and all further Resistance appeared to be ineffectual; they called to us they had surrendered. The Ship proves to be *La Tribune*, commanded by Commodore John Moulton, mounting 44 Guns, though pierced for 48; on the Main Deck 26 Twelves, on the Quarter-Deck and Forecastle 16 long Sixes, and 42 lb. Carronades; had on board at the Commencement of the Action 537 Men, 37 of whom are killed, 13 badly and 2 slightly wounded. The Ship is quite new, launched since the Commencement



of the War, sails extremely fast, is of large Dimensions, being on the Gun Deck Two Feet broader and Thirteen Feet longer than the Unicorn. Commodore Moulston, who I am sorry to add is among the Wounded, is by Birth an American, but has served Sixteen Years in the French Navy, and during the present War has always had the Command of a Division. The Squadron late under his Orders, consisting of La Tribune, La Proserpine, La Thames, and La Legère, of 20 Nine Pounders, had left Brest Two Days only, had taken nothing; La Proserpine separated the preceding Evening in a Fog. I will not attempt to find Words to convey to you, Sir, the Sense I feel of the Conduct of the Officers and Ship's Company under my Command; for if it was possible for me to say any Thing that could add to the Glory of British Seamen, I have ample Field for so doing in the Situation I held this Day. Indeed nothing less than the Confidence of the most gallant Support from them, and the high Opinion I entertain of the Santa Margaritta our Second, could induce me to risk an Action with a Force apparently so much our superior; and while I congratulate myself upon the happy Effects of their Valour in the Capture of Two of the Enemy's Frigates, that have done so much Mischief to our Commerce during the War, and on their present Cruize were likely to do so much more, you may easily conceive what my Feelings are, when I inform you, Sir, this Service is obtained without the Loss of One of the brave Men in the Ship under my Command; my Happiness will be complete, if I find the Santa Margaritta has been equally fortunate.

In Justice to the Officers of the Unicorn, I must beg of you to recommend to the Notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my First and Second Lieutenants, Messrs. Palmer and Taylor, Mr. Quayle the Master, and Lieutenant Hart of the Marines.

Marines. I had great Reason to regret the Absence of Mr. Carpenter, the Third Lieutenant, of Two Mates, and some of my best Seamen, who were the Evening before put on board a valuable Ship from Surinam; but the able Assistance I should have derived from Lieutenant Carpenter, I was made to feel the less by the Exertion of Mr. Collier the Purser, who voluntarily offered and undertook to supply his Place to the best of his Abilities, and whose Name I beg you to include in your Recommendations to their Lordships. We are now using our utmost Exertions to put the Unicorn and her shattered Prize in a Condition to proceed to Cork.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

THO. WILLIAMS.

*Copy of a Letter from Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Dryad, Plymouth Sound, June 16, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.*

SIR,

PLEASE to inform their Lordships, that, on the 13th Instant, at One A. M., Cape Clear, bearing West by North, Distance Twelve Leagues, we discovered a Sail standing towards us from the Southward, but on nearing us hauled her Wind and tacked. I immediately chased, and came alongside of her at Nine P. M., when, after a close Action of Forty-five Minutes, she struck; proves to be the National Frigate La Proserpine, mounting 26 Eighteen-Pounders, 12 Nines, and 4 Thirty-two Pound Caronades, with 348 Men, commanded by Citizen Pevrieu; sailed from Brest the 6th Instant, in Company with La Tribune, Thames, and La Legère Corvette; had not taken any Thing. I feel myself much indebted to the Officers and Men under my Command for their steady and spirited Exertions during the Action. I particularly recommend the  
senior

senior Officer, Lieutenant King, as truly deserving their Lordships' Notice. It is with Pleasure I add, that our killed consisted only of 2, and 7 wounded : La Proterpine, 30 killed and 45 wounded.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

AM. BEAUCLERK.

*Downing-Street, June 17.*

**A** LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Colonel Graham, dated Peri, May 31.

**Y**ESTERDAY Morning the French Army under the Command of General Buonaparté, consisting of about 22,000 Men, forced the Passage of the Mincio, at Valleggio.

General Beaulieu ordered the different Corps of his Army to retire on Castel Nuovo, except the Infantry at Goito, which, being Part of the Garrison of Mantua, was sent back there; and the Dispositions were so well made, that this was executed without any Loss: Every Attempt to molest them in their Retreat was not only immediately checked by the distinguished Conduct of the Cavalry, both Austrian and Neapolitan, but the Right of the French Army was attacked, with great Intrepidity and Success, by Eight Squadrons (Hulans and the Neapolitan Regiment du Roi) coming from Goito, who cut down a great many Men, took some Prisoners, (among them One of General Buonaparté's Aides de Camp, and Three other Officers,) and brought off above 150 Horses.

This Morning the Army, with all the Artillery (except Two Pieces of Cannon lost at Valeggio), Ammunition, Stores and Baggage, passed the Adige in perfect Order at Chiufa: In this Affair the Loss of  
the

the French must have been considerable; that of the Austrians is trifling, and fell chiefly on One of the Battalions of Strasoldo, posted at the Bridge of Valleggio, but in all it does not exceed 300 Men, many of whom, being wounded, could not be brought off for Want of Waggon.

This Afternoon, while the Bridge at Chiufa was removing, the French appeared on the Right Bank of the Adige, and began a Cannonade, which was returned. It has continued during all the Evening, with scarcely any Loss on the Side of the Austrians.

*Whitehall, June 18.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the West Indies.

*Head Quarters, St. Lucia,  
May 2, 1796.*

SIR,

**I**N my Letter of the 9th of April I expressed a Desire to detach a Body of Troops to take Possession of Demerary, provided that Admiral Sir John Laforey would afford me the necessary Naval Force.

The Admiral, upon my Application to him for that Purpose, immediately ordered the Malabar, La Picque, and Babet, on board of which, and the Grenada Transport, with some small Vessels, Major-General Whyte, with the 39th, 93d, and 99th Regiments, and a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, embarked and sailed on the 15th Ultimo.

On the 21st this Squadron arrived upon the Coast of Demerary; and on the 22d the Governor and Council were summoned to surrender the Colony to His Britannic Majesty upon the Conditions which I have the Honor herewith to inclose. The next Day  
the

the Terms were agreed to, the Capitulation signed, and the British Troops took Possession of the Fort and Colony. Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop of the 39th Regiment is left Commandant of Demerary and Iffequibo.

Major-General Whyte was to proceed to take Possession of the neighbouring Colony of Berbice; and, after making the necessary Arrangements, he is ordered to repair to his Station at St. Domingo.

From the Accounts received, there is Produce to an immense Value at Demerary, which will be immediately shipped for Great Britain.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBY.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,*  
*Esq. Esq. Esq.*

SIR,

IN Obedience to your Excellency's Commands, I left Barbadoes on the 15th Instant, with a Detachment of the Artillery and Part of the 39th, 93d, and 99th Regiments, amounting to 1200 Men, escorted by the Malabar, Undaunted, La Picque and Babet Frigates, with the Granada Transport and Five Schooners and Sloops, and on the 21st made the Land, when the Scipio joined the Fleet. That Evening, when the Tide made, the Babet and La Picque Frigates, with the Grenada Transport, passed the Bar, with the Schooners and Boats of the Fleet, and came to Anchor, within Random Shot of the Fort, at the Entrance of the River; and having, during the Night, prepared every Thing for Attack, at Daylight appeared in Force, when I sent a Flag of Truce by Lieut.-Colonel Hislop of the 39th Regiment, summoning the Governor to surrender the Colony and its Dependencies to His Britannick Majesty's Forces, agreeable to the Terms which I have the Honour to inclose, and which the Governor and Council accepted.—The  
 Unanimity



Unanimity with which the Service was carried on between the Fleet and Army was pleasing to all concerned, and Mr. Higgins acquitted himself with much Propriety and Utility. Captain Parr, who commanded the Fleet, has assisted and supplied us from the Fleet liberally : And I have the Satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that from every Information I have received, and from above Seventy Ships being actually loaded with the Produce of the Country, now in the River, (most of which will be sent to England,) and from every Account of the Fertility of the Soil, it is a most important Acquisition to Great Britain.

The Colony of Berbice adjoining to this being a separate Government, I shall direct my Attention to it without Delay ; and I shall leave Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop in the Command here, agreeable to your Excellency's Directions.

The Thetis, a Dutch Frigate of 24 Guns, and a Cutter of 12 Guns, are added to the Fleet ; and Captain Parr has given Directions for destroying or bringing down the River a French Brig Privateer of Force.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE, Maj. Gen.

Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

Ec. Ec. Ec.

*By Major-General John White, Commander of His Britannick Majesty's Land Forces, Ec. Ec. Ec.  
and Captain Thomas Parr, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ships, Ec. Ec. Ec.*

THESE are requiring you, the Governor and Council, Military and Naval Forces, of the Colony of Demerary and its Dependencies, to surrender the said Colony to His Britannic Majesty's Forces under our Command, and to place the said Colony under His Majesty's Protection, and quietly  
and

and peaceably to submit to His Majesty's Government.

In which Case the Inhabitants shall enjoy full Security to their Persons, and the free Exercise of their Religion, with the full and immediate Enjoyment of all private Property, whether on shore or afloat (excepting such as may appear to belong to the Subjects of the French Republic,) according to their ancient Laws and Usages, or such other as may be determined upon previous to the Colony's being placed under His Majesty's Government, upon the most liberal and beneficial Terms.

That in the Event of the Colony's remaining under the British Government at the Conclusion of a general Peace, it shall enjoy such Commercial Rights and Privileges as are enjoyed by the British Colonies in the West Indies. With regard to the Military and Naval Forces, that the Officers and Men of the Land Forces, shall, if agreeable to themselves, be received into the British Pay, with Leave, at the Restoration of the Stadtholder, to return into his Service. Each Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier shall receive, upon his taking the Oath of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty to serve him faithfully during the War, where it may be thought proper to employ him, the Sum of One Hundred Guilders.

The Officers to receive, under the same Conditions, the Allowance of Two Hundred Days Bat, Baggage and Forage Money, as paid to the British Officers.

The Officers and Men of the Marine Forces cannot be taken into the British Service until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known, but shall receive Pay according to their Rank, and every Indulgence that can be allowed.

That the Governor and all Civil Officers, after having taken the Oaths of Allegiance to His Majesty, which will be administered by Major-General Whyte, are (if they choose) to remain in their respective

pective Situations, (excepting those who have shewn a decided Partiality to the French Interest,) the Governor only resigning the Military Command. Should such liberal Terms be refused, the Governor, Council, and all concerned, must be answerable for the Consequences, as an immediate Attack will be made by the Land and Sea Forces, which will render every Resistance vain.

Major-General Whyte and Captain Parr give the Governor One Hour, and no more, from the Delivery of this by Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop, to accept or not.

(Signed)

JOHN WHYTE, Major-General.

THOMAS PARR, Captain Royal Navy.

Dated on board His Majesty's  
Ship Babet, off the River  
Demerary, April 20, 1796,

A true Copy, JOHN WHYTE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is out of my Power as yet to give a decisive Answer to your Summons, demanding the Surrender of this Colony to His Britannic Majesty's Forces, as my Duty requires of me to lay it before the Council, to whom it also is addressed, but which is not assembled at this Moment. I will, however, call the Members present together, and return about Twelve o'Clock an Answer.

I have the Honor to remain, &c.

(Signed)

ANTHONY BEAUJOHN,

Governor of Demerary.

Demerary, 22d April, 1796.

*To Their Excellencies General  
White and Commodore Parr.*

*On Board the Babet Frigate,  
April 22, 1796.*

SIR,

WE have been honored with your Letter in Answer to ours of Yesterday's Date summoning the Colony of Demerary to surrender to His Britannic Majesty's Arms, requesting, for the Reasons therein mentioned, to have until Twelve o'Clock this Forenoon to assemble the Council to assist you in the Determination.

The Reasonableness of the Request induces us to grant it; but you will be aware that if an Answer is not returned on or before that Time, no further Delay can be made, and you alone must be answerable for the Consequences; and you will please also to observe, that from the very liberal Terms offered, no Deviation whatever can be admitted.

We have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN WHYTE, Major-General.

THOMAS PARR, Captain Royal Navy.

*To His Excellency the Governor  
of Demerary.*

*Fort William Frederick, Demerary,*

GENTLEMEN,

*22d April, 1796.*

WE, the Governors, Members of the Council, and Commanders of the Military and Naval Forces of the Colony, in Council of War assembled, having attentively perused the Summons, dated of Yesterday, and addressed to us by your Excellencies, demanding the Surrender of said Colony to His Britannic Majesty's Forces, also the Terms thereunto annexed, have, after mature Deliberation, resolved to accept said Terms, and on them to surrender said Colony and its Dependencies as demanded, whereof we hereby give you Notice; also that our Colours will be struck on the Landing of your Forces: It will depend on the several Officers and the  
Troops

Troops to decide for themselves as to the Offers made them, and we have the Honor to subscribe ourselves, &c.

(Signed) ANTHONY BEAUJOHN, Governor.  
J. FRAN. WELL, Major.  
C. FIZJCHER, Com.  
P. P. LUYHEN.  
THO. CUMING.  
A. MEEXTENS.

By Order of the Council, M. Sinne, Sec. at Int.  
*To Their Excellencies Gen. Whyte  
and Commodore Parr, Com-  
manders of His Majesty's Bri-  
tannic Forces off Demerary.*

*Head-Quarters, St. Lucia,  
May 2, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that on the 22d of April the Fleet, with the Troops destined for the Attack of St. Lucia, sailed from Carlisle Bay, and anchored on the Evening of the 23d in Marin Bay, Martinique, Admiral Sir John Laforey still retaining the Command. On the 24th Sir John resigned the Command to Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh C. Christian, K. B. and on the Evening of the 26th we sailed for St. Lucia. The Disposition for Landing was arranged in the following Manner. Major-General Campbell was ordered to disembark with 1700 Men at Longueville's Bay, which he accordingly effected without Opposition, except some Shots fired from Pidgeon Island.

In the Morning of the 27th he advanced to Choc Bay. As soon as the Head of the Column began to appear, the Centre Division of the Army disembarked near the Village of Choc, upon which about 500 Men, who had faintly opposed Major-General Campbell on his March, retired from Angier's Plantation to Morne Chabot. This Morne is one of the strongest and most commanding Posts in the Neighbourhood

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bourhood of Morne Fortuné, and as it was absolutely necessary to occupy it to be able to invest Morne Fortuné on the North Side, Two Detachments from the Army, under the Command of Brigadier-General Moore and Brigadier-General Hope, were ordered to march that Evening to attack it on Two different Sides. Brigadier-General Moore marched at Twelve that Night, by the most circuitous Road, with Seven Companies of the 53d Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, and 100 of Malcolm's Rangers, with 50 of Lewenstein's. Brigadier-General Hope, with 350 Men of the 57th, 150 of Malcolm's, and 50 of Lewenstein's, took the shorter Road.

From a Miscalculation of Time, arising from the Information of Guides, Brigadier General Moore's Division fell in with the Advanced Picquet of the Enemy an Hour and a Half earlier than was expected. Finding that his March was discovered, and that it was impossible to halt the Troops, who, from the Narrowness of the Path, were obliged to march in single Files, the Brigadier instantly decided to risk the Attack with his own Division, in which he was well seconded by the Spirit of the Troops, who formed with all the Expedition which the Ground would admit of, and after a considerable Resistance carried the Post. Brigadier-General Hope's Division marched with so much Precision that they arrived exactly at the Hour appointed; and if fortunately the Attack could have been executed as was directed, the whole Force of the Enemy would have fallen. Brigadier-General Moore speaks handsomely of the Behaviour of the Troops under his Command. A Return of the Loss is herewith inclosed. From 40 to 50 of the Enemy were found killed, and 200 Stands of Arms, with some Ammunition, taken. The next Day Brigadier-General Moore occupied Morne Duchassaix, in the Rear of Morne Fortuné.

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The Division under the Command of Major-General Morshead, which was destined to land at Ance la Ray, did not complete their Disembarkation for some Days, owing to their Ships falling to Leeward. They are now in Possession of the Bar of the Grand Cul de Sac, and invest Morne Fortuné on the South Side.

It is impossible to describe the Difficulty of Communication in this Country, and as Morne Fortuné is now in a respectable State of Defence, it will require Time and much Labour to erect the necessary Batteries to reduce it.

Yesterday the Enemy attacked the advanced Post of the Grenadiers, who are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Donald, of the 55th Regiment, but were repulsed with considerable Loss, though I am sorry to add that we had several Officers and 40 or 50 Men killed and wounded, a Return of which I herewith inclose. The only Officer killed was Captain Kerr of the York Rangers; the rest are slightly wounded, among whom is Major Napier of the 63d.

From the best Information I can obtain, the Enemy have a Garrison of about 2000 well disciplined Black Troops, some Hundred Whites, and a Number of Black People who have taken Refuge in the Fortrefs.

Sir Hugh Christian has, upon every Occasion, exerted himself to afford me every possible Assistance from the Royal Navy.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R.A. ABERCROMBY,  
Lieutenant General.

P. S. I should be guilty of a great Omission, if I did not particularly mention the Zeal and Intelligence of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, of the 21st Infantry, in Brigadier-General Moore's Attack on the

28th of April, at Morne Chabot. To this Officer I am under great Obligation.

*The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,  
Esq. Esq. Esq.*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot, on the 28th of April, 1796.*

1 Drummer, 12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 44 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and File, missing.

*Return of the Killed, and Wounded at the Out-Post under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald, May 1, 1796.*

General Battalion — 5 Rank and File killed; 2 Officers, 15 Rank and File, wounded.

48th Foot. — 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, wounded.

York Rangers. — 1 Officer, 4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Officer, 8 Rank and File, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

Major Napier and Lieutenant Tonins, of the Battalion of Grenadiers, wounded.

Captain Coghlan, 1st West-India Regiment, attached to the 48th Regiment, wounded.

Captain Kerr, York Rangers, killed.

Captain Baker, Ditto, wounded.

(Signed) DONALD MAC DONALD,  
Lieut. Col. 55th Regt.

*Head-Quarters, St. Lucia,  
May 4, 1796.*

SIR,

IT having been Part of the original Plan for the Investment of the Morne Fortuné to drive the Enemy from the Batteries they had on the Base of the Mountain

Mountain on the Side of the Gand Cul de Sac, and by that Means to open this Bay to the Ships of War, it naturally fell to the Share of Major-General Morhead to execute that Service.

To render the Success more secure, Brigadier-General Hope was detached from the Side of Morne Chabot with 350 Men of the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment, the Light Company of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and Part of Malcolm's Corps, on the Night of the 2<sup>d</sup> of May, supported by the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment, which was posted at Ferrands; and Yesterday Morning Major-General Morhead was ordered to march in Two Columns, the Right to cross the River of the Grand Cul de Sac at Cools, and the Left at the Mouth of the same River, where it falls into the Bay of the Grand Cul de Sac. Major-General Morhead, being taken ill, was obliged to resign the Command to Brigadier-General Perryn.

Brigadier-General Hope carried the Battery Seche, within a short Distance of the Works of the Morne Fortuné, with an inconsiderable Loss, had not the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm unfortunately fallen upon this Spot. Colonel Riddle, who commanded the Column on the Left, got Possession of the Lower Battery, called Chapuis, and remained possessed of it for a considerable Time; but the Column under the Command of Brigadier-General Perryn never having crossed the River at Cools, Lieutenant-Colonel Riddle remained unsupported, and Brigadier-General Hope's Division also became unconnected, and consequently placed in a very critical Situation. From these untoward Circumstances, the Plan failed in the Execution, and the Troops retired to their former Position. The Ships of War, which were destined to enter the Cul de Sac, returned to their Anchorage. Brigadier-General Hope has mentioned to me the very gallant Behaviour of Captain West, commanding the Light Company of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

I have the Honor to inclose herewith a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing. From the intricate Nature of this Country, and the Difficulty of approaching the Morne Fortuné on any Side, except by Morne Duchassaix, I have been obliged to undertake a laborious Communication from Choc Bay to that Morne, and to form a Road capable of allowing the Transportation of heavy Artillery.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) RA. ABERCROMBY.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,*  
*Esq. Esq. Esq.*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Attack made of the Enemy's Batteries, May 3, 1796.*

- 14th Regiment.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, wounded;  
 5 Rank and File missing.  
 27th Ditto.—None killed, wounded, or missing.  
 28th Ditto.—3 Rank and File killed; 3 Lieutenants,  
 15 Rank and File, wounded.  
 42d Ditto.—1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File, wounded;  
 2 Rank and File missing.  
 44th Ditto.—4 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains  
 1 Lieutenant, 17 Rank and File, wounded; 1  
 Lieutenant, 16 Rank and File, missing.  
 57th Ditto.—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant,  
 8 Rank and File wounded.  
 Malcolm's Ditto.—3 Rank and File, killed; 2 Rank  
 and File, wounded; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant,  
 7 Rank and File, missing.

*Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.*

- Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, dead of his Wounds.  
 Captain H. Coxe, of 14th Regiment, wounded.  
 Lieutenants Dalton and Irving, of 28th Regiment,  
 wounded.  
 Lieutenant Grady, of 28th Regiment, wounded, and  
 missing.

Captains



Captains Johnstone and Tuffie, and Lieutenant Gregory, of 44th Regiment, wounded.

Lieutenant Ogilvey, of 44th Regiment, wounded, and missing.

Lieutenant Frazer, of 42d Regiment, wounded.

The Names of the Officers of Malcolm's, returned missing, not known.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 21<sup>st</sup>, 1796.

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*Admiralty Office, June 21, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received at this Office by Evan Nepean, Esq.

*Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia,  
May 4, 1796.*

SIR,

**I** TRANSMIT a Duplicate of my Letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> of last Month, by which their Lordships will have been informed of my Arrival that Day at Barbadoes.

The Squadron and Transports weighed on the next Day, and on the 23<sup>d</sup>, at Seven P. M. anchored in Marin Bay, Martinico. The Day following, Admiral Sir John Laforey resigned the Command of the Squadron, and sailed with the Majestic.

I made the Signal to prepare to sail early the next Morning, and quitted Marin Bay with His Majesty's Squadron and the Troops about the Close of Day.

The Time for Preparation was but short, the Admiral having proposed to make his Arrangement for the Expedition in Marin Bay; but I felt the Necessity of prompt Exertion, and therefore ventured upon a hasty Arrangement rather than delay the Ardour of the Troops, or lose Time in so advanced a Season.

Season. The General's Plan of Attack required Support in Three separate Divisions by Ships of Force; the first was to take Place in Longueville Bay, at Ance du Cap and Ance Bequene; the second in the Choc Bay; and the Third at Ance la Raye, some Distance to the Southward of the Cul de Sac.

The first Point of Landing was commanded by a Battery of Five Guns, placed on the low Point of Pigeon Island; and it was supposed that another Battery commanded the Bay of Longueville.

I therefore directed the Vengeance, Ganges, Hebe, and Pelican Brig, to cover this Landing, with Instructions for the Hebe to lead into Ance la Cap, the Ganges to support her, and the Pelican to anchor in the Ance Bequene. The Vengeance I kept upon the Weather Beam of the Astrea, in order that she might, if necessary, cover the Ganges, by anchoring in the Angle of Pigeon Island Battery. The Position was taken by the Three Ships with great Spirit and Judgment: The Fire from the Ships kept the Battery at Check, dismounted One of the Guns, and the Troops landed without Opposition.

The second Division was directed to be led by the Alfred to the Anchorage of Choc Bay; the third by Captain Dilkes, of the Madras, supported by the Beaulieu. A strong Lee Current had driven the Body of the Transports so far to Leeward, that it was not possible to effect the Landing in Choc Bay, and the One intended for Ance La Raye was, for the same Reasons, deferred; but the Vengeance, Arethusa, and Victorieuse Brig, were ordered to take the several Covering Stations in Choc Bay at Break of Day on the 27th, when the Landing was effected at half-past Ten A. M. and equally without Opposition. The Signal was made at the same Time to Captain Dilkes to put his Orders into Execution, but this Division did not land until the 28th.

The

The Enemy retreated from their distant Ports, and have entered the Morne Fortuné, which Height the General is surrounding and preparing to attack, to assist the Measure; I have, in consequence of the General's Requisition to that Effect, landed 300 Seamen, under the Command of Captain Lane, of the *Astrea*, and Captain Rymes, of the *Bull Dog*.

The General directed, on the 2d Instant, an Attack to be made against the Batteries on the Northern Side of the Grand Cul de Sac, with a View to obtain that Anchorage, and thereby facilitate the landing Artillery and erecting Batteries: The Attack was proposed to take Place at Day-Break on the 3d, by three Columns, commanded by Major-General Morshead; Two of the Columns reached with Success their directed Stations, but the Centre Column, having met with some unexpected Difficulty, did not effect their Junction.

The *Madras*, *Beaulieu*, *Pelican*, and *Victorieuse* were to support this Attack; the *Beaulieu* had Three Seamen slightly wounded and the Head of her Fore-Mast injured. The Attack on Shore not having been successful, the *Madras* and *Beaulieu* have returned to *Marigot des Rousseaux* to co-operate with Major-General Morshead.

It would be unjust to the Merit of Captain M'Doual, of the *Ganges*, and the Officers acting under him at *Bay Longueville*, were I to omit reporting their just Claim to my Commendation; Captain Ryves, of the *Bull Dog*, and Captain Meares, of the Transport Department, commanded the Division of Boats at *Longueville Bay*.

Captains *Evans*, of the *Fury*, *Dobrée*, of the *Woolwich*, and Captain *Hill* and Lieutenant *Skipsey*, of the Transport Service, commanded the several Divisions of Flat Boats at the *Choc* and *Ance La Raye* Landing, and I had good Reason to be satisfied with their Assiduity and proper Exertions.

The

The natural Strength of this Country is such that Time and great Exertion will be necessary for its Reduction. There exists the most perfect Desire on the Part of the Officers and Seamen of the Squadron to share the Fatigue and Hazard with the Army ; and I trust that this Desire may be kept awake to essential Advantage.

I am, S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) H. C. CHRISTIAN.

*Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia,  
May 4, 1796.*

S I R,

CAPTAIN Parr, of the Malabar, having by Orders from the Admiral Sir John Laforey, been detached to Demerara with the Malabar, Undaunted, Pique, and Babet, to protect a Detachment of Troops under the Command of Major-General Whyte, whose Instructions were, in Conjunction with Captain Parr, to take the Colonies of Demerara and Berbice under the Protection of His Majesty's Government, has reported his complete Success at the Settlement of Demerara ; a Copy of his Letter relative to his Conduct, and the Papers to which it refers, are inclosed for their Lordships' Information.

I am, &c.

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Malabar, off Demerara,  
April 24, 1796.*

S I R,

IN pursuance of your Orders I arrived off Demerara, with His Majesty's Ships La Babet, Undaunted, and La Pique, with the Grenada and other Transports ; and having, in Conjunction with Major-General Whyte, commanding the Land Forces, prepared



prepared for the Attack of that Place, I proceeded over the Bar with La Babet, Captain Lobb, and La Pique, Captain Milne, followed by the Land Forces in some small Craft, and all the Boats of the Squadron, on the Evening of the 21st, and came to an Anchor One Mile and a Half from the Fort. The Tide falling out so late, prevented our further proceeding until the Morning of the 22d, when the inclosed Summons\* was sent in by Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop: It produced the accompanying Answer, &c. which will inform you of the Capitulation of Fort William Frederick with the Colony of Demerara and its Dependencies, including Essequiba, together with a Frigate of 28 Guns, and a Cutter of 12. There being a French Privateer up the River, I have sent the Cutter, with the Boats of the Fleet, up the River for her, and to take Possession of such Ships as appear to be lawful Captures.

On the Night of the 21st I was joined by His Majesty's Ship Scipio, Captain Laforey, whose Boats and Men we should have found indispensably necessary had the Summons been refused.

In consequence of a Requisition from Major-General Whyte, I ventured to detain the Undaunted, whose Men, Marines, and Boats were also necessary; My Compliance in this I hope will meet your Approbation, as I agreed in Opinion with the General in the Necessity of her Assistance.

General Whyte having Orders to reduce the Settlement of Berbice, we mean to attack that Place as soon as Pilots and proper Information can be obtained, which, when reduced, I shall return to you with all possible Dispatch; and as the Scipio is necessary for this Service I venture to detain her, and assure you, Sir, this shall not be a Moment after she can be dispensed with.

\* See page 93.

Having Occasion for La Pique to go against Berbice, I have ordered Captain Lobb to arm the captured Frigate with what Men he can spare, as she will be very necessary as a Guard-ship.

I am, &c.

THO. PARR.

*Sir John Laforey, Bart. Admiral of  
the Blue, and Commander in Chief  
of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at  
Barbadoes, &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
of JULY 1<sup>st</sup>, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, June 30.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received from Lieutenant Colonel Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord, *Baumbolder, June 1, 1796.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship that Hostilities commenced Yesterday Morning at Half an Hour past Ten o'Clock. The Enemy attacked the Village of Walhausen, situated near the Source of the Nahe, and occupied by the Austrians as an Advanced Post; but they were repulsed, losing from Sixty to Seventy killed, and near Four Hundred taken Prisoners.

The Austrian General Schellenberg took Possession at the same Time of Kern, upon the Nahe. The Enemy made several unsuccessful Efforts to dislodge him from that Post, and sustained a considerable Loss.

To-Day a Part of the Austrian Hulans, and the Salkbourg Light Infantry, attacked and defeated One of the Enemy's Posts near Steinberg, towards

the Source of the Bliss. There have been other trifling Skirmishes that are not worth noticing; in all which the Austrians have had the Advantage. In the Course of Yesterday and To Day, their Loss has been Four Officers and between Seventy and Eighty Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Ober Muschel, June 6, 1796.*

ON the 4th and 5th, Reports were received from Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who commanded the Corps upon the Sieg: They stated in Substance as follows:

The Two Divisions of the Enemy's Troops that were in the Neighbourhood of Duffeldorf, being considerably reinforced from their Army of the North, marched towards the Sieg, and, after some severe Skirmishes, forced the Prince of Wirtemberg's advanced Posts to quit that River on the 1st. His Serene Highness then took a Position at Crobach, near Hackenburgh, having an Advanced Guard at Altkirchen.

On the 3d the Enemy attacked the Post of Altkirchen, and carried it with great Loss, after experiencing the most obstinate Resistance that it was possible to make. Nothing could surpass the Bravery displayed by the Austrian Troops, but they were obliged to yield to the great Superiority of Numbers, the Enemy having brought the principal Part of the Force which they had on the Right Bank of the Rhine against that One Point.

*Head Quarters, Hockheim,*

My Lord,

*June 10, 1796.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that, on the 6th Instant, Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, upon finding that the Enemy was manœuvring

ving to turn his Right Flank, retired from the Synbach Rivulet to the Lahn, and took a Position near Limburg, having a Corps upon his Left at Nassau, and One upon his Right at Weiiberg; the latter detached Five Squadrons of Light Cavalry to the Neighbourhood of Wetzlar, for the Purpose of observing the Enemy's Movements on that Side. The first Re-inforcements that were sent to the Prince of Wirtemberg joined him on the 7th. Several other Troops have since arrived in the Position of the Lahn, and the further Progress of the Enemy is effectually stopped by the active and energetic Measures which the Archduke has employed upon this important Occasion.

General Jourdan, immediately after the Success of General Kleber against the Prince of Wirtemberg, threw Bridges over the Rhine at Neuwied, and he is assembling, with the utmost Diligence, the principal Part of his Army on the Right Bank of the Lahn. His first Intention evidently was to advance to Franckfort; but, as the Archduke has completely foiled him in that Project, he seems now to confine his Views to the Siege of Ehrenbreitstein, which Fortress he has invested. The Archduke is now marching against him with his Main Army, having left a considerable Corps under General Mercantin in the Position behind the Seltz Rivulet between Mayence and Alzey. His Royal Highness's Head Quarters were moved, on the 6th Instant, from Obermuschel to Wonsheim, on the Road from Creutzenach to Alzey; on the 8th to Nider Ulm, and on the 9th to this Place, where they remain To-Day. All that Part of his Army, which is destined to act immediately against General Jourdan, has passed the Rhine at Mayence, and is advancing towards the Enemy, full of Spirits and confident of Victory.

Marshal Wurmser has detached to the Upper Rhine a sufficient Number of Troops to put his Left Flank in Security against any Attempts which General



neral Moreau might now be induced to make on that Side, and his Excellency still maintains a Position, with a Part of his Army, on the Left Bank of the Rhine, from Reh Hutte to Franckenthall, the Left of which is covered by the lower Part of the Rehbach Rivulet, and the Front and Right by the Canal called the Flotébach, that intersects the Plain from the Rehbach to Franckenthall, and runs from thence through Part of the Wood of Frisenheim into the Rhine.

I hope soon to have the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship Accounts of His Royal Highness's Success against General Jourdan, and the consequent Relief of Ehrenbreitstein; Events, which the vigorous offensive Measures that will be immediately pursued in that Quarter seem to insure.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the  
Archduke Charles of Austria, Hackenbourg,  
June 18, 1796.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke's Head Quarters were moved from Hocheim to Schwalbach, near Koningstein, on the 11th Instant, to Hesse Homburg on the 12th, and to Græffin Wisbach the 13th, where they remained the 14th; on which Day His Royal Highness completed the necessary Arrangements for the Defence of the Lahn, between Braunfels and the Rhine, which chiefly consisted in posting a large Corps at Limbourg, with Two others of inferior Force near Nassau and Weilburg. On the 14th a considerable Corps, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Werneck, arrived at Wetzlar, the Saxons at Butzbach, nearly South of Wetzlar. Another strong Column, commanded by General Kray, marched the same Day to the Neighbourhood of Broaunfels, and a Partisan Corps pushed across the Lahn to Koning-  
1 berg,

berg, which lies between Gießen and Herborn on the Dille.

The River Dille formed the natural Left Flank to the Enemy's Line of Defence, which was covered on the Right by the Rhine; and as the Hills on the Right Bank of the Dille are very steep, woody, and difficult of Access, it was essential for the Enemy to occupy them, but more especially so, to take the Position between Hermanstein on that River and Altenbourg on the Lahn, as the Austrians would then have been completely prevented from crossing at Wetzlar, and obliged to manœuvre, by Gießen, towards Herborn and Dielenburg.

The Archduke ordered General Werneck to push his Advanced Posts across the Lahn and the Dille at Wetzlar on the 14th, and to pass, on the 15th, with his whole Corps; to support which Manœuvre the Saxons were directed to advance to Wetzlar the same Day, and General Kray to occupy the Heights between Braunfels and Leuhn on the Lahn. The French General Le Fevre was in March with a large Corps for the same Object at the same Time. The Heads of his Columns attacked General Werneck's Advanced Guard, which, after making a very long and most obstinate Resistance, was obliged to yield to the great Superiority of Numbers. The Enemy then occupied the above-mentioned Position, with their Right to the Lahn and their Left to the Dille, and began a severe Cannonade upon the Austrians, who, though at the Foot of the Heights with the Rivers close in their Rear, had formed again, and stood firm. His Royal Highness the Archduke, having arrived just as the Advanced Guard was retiring, ordered the Saxons to accelerate their March, and particularly their Cavalry to advance with as much Expedition as possible. His Royal Highness likewise ordered that Part of General Werneck's Corps, which had remained in Reserve on the Left Bank of the Lahn, to  
join

join their Advanced Guard, and left the Detachments on the Left opposite Altenbourg, and on the Right at Aslar near Hermanstein, as they had been at first posted, in order to secure the Flanks. In this very critical Position His Royal Highness remained, answering the Enemy's Cannonade from a Battery of Twelve-Pounders, and determined to attack as soon as the Head of the Saxon Column should have passed Wetzlar.

The Position that General Le Fevre occupied, was composed of a Range of Heights, which, from the broken Ground in their Front, are difficult of Access. There was a projecting Point of a Wood that formed upon the Face of these Heights a salient Angle to the rest of his Line; and this Wood, returning through the Centre of the Position, extended to the Right and Left behind each Wing, to the Lahn and the Dille.

This salient Point was strongly occupied with Infantry, as well as the Heights and Village of Altenberg, and on the Height above Hermanstein the principal Part of the Cavalry was formed, being supported by Infantry posted in the Wood in their Rear, the Artillery was distributed upon the Spots most favorable for raking the Face of the Position. In this Order, General Le Fevre waited the Arrival of the rest of his Corps; had it come up before the Archduke attacked, the Austrians must have retired across the Lahn at Wetzlar. His Royal Highness, perfectly aware of this Circumstance, resolved not to delay his Attack a Moment after the Saxon Cavalry should have arrived: This did not happen till Seven in the Evening, and the Disposition was then made in general as follows: Three Squadrons of the Austrian Cavalry, Regiment of Carachy, supported by that of Nassau, were ordered to charge the Left, and the Saxon Cavalry the Front of the Heights above Hermanstein, while the Austrian Grenadiers attacked the Enemy's Centre in the Wood, the Left Wing

was kept back. The Regiment of Carachy advanced through the hollow Ways and Ravines, and, when arrived at the Top of the Height, charged the Enemy with a Degree of Intrepidity that must do them immortal Honor; but as they were very much broken by the extreme Badness of the Ground, and as the French Cavalry was numerous and drawn up in perfect Order to receive them, they were repulsed. The Regiment of Nassau had, in the mean Time, reached the Summit and formed; they therefore received the Regiment of Carachy, which rallied under their Protection, charged the Enemy again with Part of the Regiment of Nassau on their Flanks, and Part as a Second Line, and, after as regular a Shock as could take Place, they proved victorious. This happened before the Saxon Cavalry had reached their Point of Attack, or the Grenadiers had arrived at the Wood; and the Enemy, finding themselves taken in Flank, and most vigorously pursued, retired; their first Line with great Precipitation abandoning the salient Point of their Centre, and their defeated Cavalry threw itself in Disorder into the Wood behind their Infantry. Part of the Regiments of Carachy and Nassau followed them, cut to Pieces a Battalion which had formed where the Road leading from Wetzlar to Greiffenstein enters the Wood, and took several Pieces of Cannon; but upon endeavouring to continue the Pursuit still further, they were received by the Second Line of French Infantry, who gave them a severe Fire, and obliged them to return out of the Wood to form again. However, they brought off all the Cannon and Ammunition Waggons that they had taken. The Enemy still kept the Heights of Altenbourg, their Line extending from thence towards Alsteden on the Dille.

The Austrian Grenadiers now attacked and defeated the French Infantry in the Wood.

In the Rear of the Enemy's Left Flank, at the Distance of about Two English Miles, lay the Village of Barghausen on the Dille. In the Vicinity of that Village the Wood retires from the Dille in the Form of a Half Circle, leaving a considerable Space of open Ground; through this the Road, by which the Left of General Le Fevre's Corps was obliged to retreat, passes and enters the Wood again over an Height that affords an excellent Position for Infantry, not only from being so immediately on the Edge of the Wood, but more especially as the Foot of it is covered, in the greatest Part of its Extent, by a Ravine that is very difficult to cross.

It was on this Height that the Enemy had formed Three Battalions, with a Battery of Artillery, to receive their Troops that had been defeated by the Austrian Cavalry and Grenadiers; and, at the same Time, finding that Victory was declared in Favour of the Austrians, they retired their Right from the Heights of Altenbourg, forming the Troops that had occupied that Wing of the Position in the thick Wood which was immediately in their Rear. Four Squadrons of Saxon Cavalry, as if determined to emulate the exemplary Conduct of the Imperial Troops, together with a Squadron of the Regiment of Carachy, advanced through that Part of the Wood which had been cleared by the Grenadiers, and, without waiting for further Support, and not accompanied either by Cannon or Infantry, defiled along the Road, and scrambled through the Ravine under the Enemy's Fire, formed, and attacked the Height which I have just described: After suffering great Loss they broke the Three Battalions, cut down every Man who could not save himself by Flight in the Wood, and took the Cannon.

The Night now came on, and put an End to this very brilliant Affair. Nothing could surpass the Steadiness and Intrepidity with which the Austrian



and Saxon Troops executed His Royal Highness's masterly and decisive Manœuvres.

The Loss of the Austrians and Saxons amounted to about Five Hundred Men, including several Officers; that of the French, judging from the Number left dead on the Field, and from the Accounts given by Deserters and Prisoners, and by the Inhabitants of the Country through which they passed in their Retreat, must have been very great. It is reported that General Le Fevre, who commanded in Person, was wounded badly in the Arm.

Having failed in his Attempt to make himself Master of this important Position, General Jourdan determined to raise the Blockade of Ehrenbreitstein, and recross the Rhine. Four of the Six Divisions which composed his Army have directed their March towards Neuweid, the Two others towards Siegburg, Cologne, and Dusseldorf.

On the 16th the Archduke marched in pursuit of General Le Fevre to Greiffenstein, where he was joined by General Kray, who had crossed the Lahn that Morning at Leuhn.

On the 17th His Royal Highness marched to Renderodt; the Advanced Guard pushing on to Altenkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackenbourg. The Corps at Limbourg, Nassau, and Weilburg crossed the Lahn, and pursued General Jourdan by Montabauer and Thierdorf, whilst the Partisan Corps on the Right advanced to the Sieg. But notwithstanding the utmost Diligence has been made use of by the Austrians, no Affair of Consequence has taken Place since the 15th, as the Enemy have retired on all Sides, with the utmost Precipitation.

Intelligence is just received that Marshal Wurms's Posts in the Front of Manheim were attacked on the 14th Instant, and that his Excellency defeated the Enemy, and took from them several Cannon.

*Head*

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria. Hackenbourg, June 20.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that His Royal Highness the Archduke's Advanced Corps, commanded by General Kray, marched Yesterday Morning at Day-break in Pursuit of that Part of the Enemy's Army, which, after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring, under the Orders of General Kleber, towards Siegburg on the Sieg, with the Intention of proceeding from thence to Cologne and Dusseldorf.

General Kleber found himself under the Necessity of halting that Day on the Heights that lay between Kirpen and Ukareth, on the great Road to Siegburg, in order to give Time for his Reserve, Ammunition, and Baggage to pass the Sieg: He therefore occupied the very advantageous Position that these Heights afford, with about Twenty-four Thousand Men. The Front of both his Wings, as well as his Flanks, were covered by Two deep Ravines, that could only be passed at a very few Points. The Approach to his Centre was about Three Hundred Yards broad, and ran along a Ridge that connected this Position with the Heights of Kirpen, and in which the Two Ravines above mentioned take their Source. At the Village of Kirpen there is another Range of advantageous Heights, parallel to those where the Enemy was posted; their Right (looking towards Ukareth) terminates in a deep Ravine; their Left on a Plain opposite to the Enemy's Centre. This Plain is bounded on its Left by a small Wood that extends towards the Ravine, which covered the Enemy's Right Wing, leaving the Approach to their Centre close on its Right. From this Wood a long range of Inclosures and small Copses, intermixed with Two Villages and several scattered Houses, extend in a parallel Direction to the Right

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of

of the Enemy's Position, nearly on a Line with the Heights of Kirpen.

On the Altenkirchen Side of Kirpen, about Seven Hundred Yards from the latter, is a third Range of Heights, which take exactly the same Direction as those I have just described, their Right being covered by a deep Ravine, their Centre and Left falling gradually into a Plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and by the Inclosures and small Villages above mentioned.

General Kray's Corps consisted of about Eleven Thousand Men, viz. Thirty-two Squadrons of Light Cavalry, Two Battalions of Grenadiers, Six Battalions of Fusileers, Two Battalions of Sclavonian Light Infantry, with a Corps of Riflemen, and a proportionate Number of Heavy and Horse Artillery.

The Austrian Hussars fell in with a large Patrole of the Enemy at the Village of Weyerbusch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with General Kleber's Posts, which they immediately forced back towards his Position, and General Kray's Advanced Guard, consisting of One Sclavonian Light Infantry, and One Walloon Battalion, with several Squadrons of Light Cavalry, and some Horse Artillery, formed upon the Heights of Kirpen.

General Kleber, who could easily discover General Kray's Strength, immediately determined upon attacking Part of the Infantry of his Right Wing, advanced into the Wood that bounded the Plain below the Heights of Kirpen, and into the Inclosures and Villages that extended from thence between the Two Positions, and the Cavalry of that Wing marched in the Rear of the Infantry, ready to advance and attack General Kray's Left, as soon as the latter (viz. the Infantry) should have established itself along the Edge of the Plain. A  
small

small Part of the Infantry of this Left Wing advanced through the Ravines against General Kray's Right, in order to prevent his detaching from thence, whilst his principal Body of Cavalry, supported by Nine Battalions of Infantry, and a great Proportion of heavy Artillery, marched from his Centre against the Heights of Kirpen. The Austrian Cavalry, which, was posted near Kirpen, attacked the French Cavalry as they were forming at the Head of the Ridge before described, but partly from the Fire which they received in their Left Flank from the Wood, and partly from the very great Superiority of Numbers, they were repulsed. However, the Battalion of Walloons and Sclavonian Light Infantry kept their Ground, the Cavalry rallied under their Protection, and in this Situation the Advanced Guard waited the Enemy's Attack. The French Cavalry, as soon as its Formation was completed, advanced against the Heights of Kirpen, and, supported by a Part of their Infantry, drove back the Austrian Cavalry, the Sclavonian Battalion, and the Artillery, all of whom retired behind the Line of the Position in the Rear. The Walloon Battalion, commanded by Colonel Brady, stood firm, repulsed the repeated and combined Attacks that were made upon it, and at last finding itself surrounded, began its Retreat through the Village towards the Position, which it effected in a Manner that deserves to be represented as an Example of Bravery and Discipline which may be equalled, but can never be surpassed. The French were now Masters of the Village and Heights of Kirpen; their Right Wing had established itself on the Edge of the Inclosures, and in the Villages that border the Plain, and their Left extended from Kirpen in a parallel Line to the Austrians, with whose Right it was already engaged in a distant Musquetry Fire.

General

General Kray formed his Advanced Guard again behind his Centre as a Reserve, and remained upon his Position to receive the formidable Attack that the Enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

General Kleber brought a great Quantity of Artillery on the Height of Kirpen, and formed Two principal Attacks; the one with Two Lines of Cavalry, supported by his Right Wing of Infantry, against General Kray's Left, and the other with Nine Battalions of Infantry, supported by a large Body of Cavalry against the Centre, whilst his Left advanced sufficiently to keep the Austrian Right in Check.

The Enemy now attacked General Kray's Left Wing, and defeated his Cavalry, as their great Superiority of Numbers gave them an Opportunity of gaining its Flank. But the Battalion and the Battery, which occupied a Height on the Left of the Infantry Position, changed their Front, and kept up such a heavy Fire on the Flank of the French Cavalry as checked their Pursuit. The Austrian Cavalry rallied under the Protection of this able Manœuvre, and returning to the Charge, supported by Four Squadrons of Saxons who had just arrived, drove back the French into the Villages and Defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the Affair on that Side.

Whilst this was going on, the Nine Battalions, and the Cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced against the Centre of the Austrian Position, supported by a most formidable Fire of Artillery. This Point was occupied by Three Battalions and some Squadrons of Cavalry in the first Line, to which the Advanced Guard that had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed, as has been before observed, a second Line. These most gallant Troops allowed the French to approach them within a Hundred



dred Paces, without firing, except from their Cannon. The first Line of Infantry then gave a general Discharge, and charged with their Bayonets. This decisive Movement produced the desired Effect; the French gave Way; General Kray's Cavalry pursued them into the Village, and the Austrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in sufficient Force to profit of this Victory in the Manner they might otherwise have done, especially as the Enemy's broken Troops were received by a strong Reserve, and as their Right still remained in the Villages and Inclosures which they had taken Possession of in the Beginning of the Action; General Kray was therefore obliged to content himself with forcing the Enemy to abandon the Heights of Kirpen: In the Evening General Kleber retired his Right Wing into his Position; but a Battalion at the Extremity of his Left, that had advanced to turn the Right of the Austrians, was completely cut off.

Thus, my Lord, ended an Affair, which, though less important than that of the 15th near Wetzlar, because the Object of Contention was not of such Magnitude, may with Justice be styled equally brilliant; particularly when we consider that the French had more than double the Force of the Austrians.

General Kray lost between Five and Six Hundred Men. The Enemy had above Seven Hundred taken Prisoners, left several Hundred dead on the Field, and according to all Reports had a very great Number wounded.

General Kleber retreated last Night as soon as it was dark across the Sieg at Siegbourg, from whence he is directing his March towards Dusseldorf, and General Jourdan has recrossed the Rhine with all the Rest of his Army at Neuwied.

*Downing-*

*Downing-Street, July 1.*

DISPATCHES have been this Day received from Colonel Graham, dated at the Head Quarters of General Beaulieu, Cagliano, near Rovoredo, June the 13th and 14th, by which it appears, that nothing material had occurred in that Quarter since the 31st of May.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,  
OF JULY 4<sup>th</sup>, 1796.

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*Parliament Street, July 4, 1796.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B., by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SIR,

*St. Lucia, May 22, 1796.*

IN Addition to my Letter of the 2d of May, I have the Honor to acquaint you that Major-General Whyte has returned from Berbice, which Colony accepted of the Terms offered to Demerary, and is now in our quiet Possession.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. ABERCROMBY.

SIR,

*St. Lucia, May 22, 1796.*

IN my Letter of the 4th of May I had the Honor to acquaint you of the unsuccessful Attack on the Enemy's Batteries on the Side of the Grand Cul de Sac;

Sac; and as it had been previously determined that the principal Attack on the Enemy's Works should be made on the North Side of Morne Fortuné by the Ridge of Duchasleaux, every Exertion was made to complete the Road for erecting the necessary Batteries, and to bring forward the Artillery and Ammunition. On the 16th Instant the Batteries, consisting of Eighteen Pieces of Ordnance, were opened. These could only be considered in the Light of a First Parallel. The Second Parallel is now nearly complete, and the Lodgement for the last or Third is to be made To-morrow. If this Operation should be attended with the Effect expected from it, it is probable that we shall, in the Course of Ten or Twelve Days, be in Possession of the Enemy's Works upon Morne Fortuné. It is difficult for me to give an adequate Idea of the Ground on which we are obliged to act. The natural Obstructions, as well as every Obstacle that the Enemy could throw in our Way, render the Post of Morne Fortuné not only respectable, but in a high Degree difficult to be subdued.

As the Enemy still retained Possession of the Vigie, and as they only held it with a slender Force, it appeared of Consequence to get Possession of it, as it would shorten our Line of Attack, and cover our Right Flank; and also as it gave us in some Degree the Command of the Carenage. For this Purpose, on the Night of the 17th Instant, the 31st Regiment, happening to be the Regiment nearest at Hand, was ordered to march immediately after it was dark to take Possession of the Vigie, where the Enemy had not apparently more than from One Hundred and Fifty to Two Hundred Men. The first Part of the Attack succeeded to our Wish; a Battery of Three Eighteen Pounders, which was feebly defended, was seized, the Guns spiked and thrown over the Precipice. There remained on the Summit of the Hill One large Gun and a Field Piece, which the Regiment

ment was ordered to take Possession of; unfortunately the Guide was wounded, and the Troops became uncertain of the right Approach to the Hill: While in this Situation the Enemy's Grape Shot took Effect to such a Degree, as induced Lieutenant-Colonel Hay to order the Regiment to retreat, which it did with considerable Loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald handsomely advanced with Part of the Grenadiers to cover the Retreat of the 31st Regiment, which he accomplished. It is proper to observe that a Night Attack on the Vigie was indispensably necessary, as Three Batteries of the Enemy flanked the Neck of Land which connects the Vigie with the Main; and in general in this Country, when you have to march to attack an Enemy's Post, who have Artillery, and where it is impossible for you to advance with any on your Part, it is almost a Matter of Necessity to attack at Night.

Hitherto the Troops continue healthy, notwithstanding their Exertions and Fatigue.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBY.

SIR,

*Head Quarters, St. Lucia,  
May 31, 1796.*

I HAVE the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 18th of March. In my Letter of the 22d of May I acquainted you that on the Day following we intended to make a Lodgement as near to the Enemy's Works as possible. This, however, was deferred from Necessity till the 24th.

The 27th, 53d, and 57th Regiments had been previously placed near the Point of Attack. On the Morning of the 24th the 27th Regiment lodged themselves upon Two different Points, the nearest of which was not more than Five Hundred Yards from the Fort. The Enemy made a vigorous Effort to dislodge them, but by the good Conduct and Spirit



Spirit of Brigadier-General Moore, and the steady and intrepid Behaviour of the Officers and Men of the 27th Regiment, the Enemy were twice repulsed with considerable Loss, and before Night the Troops were completely under Cover: At the same Time the Communication to the Posts occupied by the 27th Regiment, was carried on with the utmost Vigour, and Two Batteries for Eight Pieces of Artillery were begun.

Upon the Evening of the 24th the Enemy desired a Suspension of Arms until Noon the Next Day, which was granted till Eight in the Morning: A Capitulation for the whole Island ensued, a Copy of which I have the Honor to enclose. On the 26th the Garrison, to the Amount of Two Thousand Men, marched out and laid down their Arms, and are become Prisoners of War. Pidgeon Island is in our Possession: The 55th Regiment has been detached to Souffriere and Vieux Fort, to receive the Submission of the Garrisons of those Places. From Souffriere we have been informed that peaceable Possession has been given; from Vieux Fort there is no Report. The principal Object of the Blockade of Morne Fortuné has been obtained. The Enemy has been prevented from escaping into the Woods; their Troops, whom they call Regulars, have been made Prisoners of War, and the armed Negroes have been in a considerable Degree disarmed.

Our Operations have been attended with considerable Labour and Fatigue, Roads were every where to be made through a mountainous and rugged Country, Artillery and Ammunition to be carried forward, and the Line of Investment, extending about Ten Miles, to be supplied with Provisions, without the Assistance of Carriages, and with few Horses.

It is but Justice to the Troops to say that their Conduct has been meritorious; that they have undergone an uncommon Share of Fatigue with Cheerfulness,

fulness, and in several Instances have given Proofs of the greatest Intrepidity. We are under great Obligations to Brigadier-General Knox, for planning and executing the Road of Communication from Choc Bay, by Chabot, to Morne Duchasseaux. Brigadier-General Lloyd, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Hay, the Chief Engineer, may justly claim their Share of Praise. Brigadier General Hope has on all Occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in Times of Danger, to which he was not called from his Situation of Adjutant-General.

Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Christian and the Royal Navy have never ceased to shew the utmost Alacrity in forwarding the Public Service. To their Skill and unremitting Labour the Success which has attended His Majesty's Arms is in a great Measure due. By their Efforts alone the Artillery was advanced to the Batteries, and every Co-operation, which could possibly be expected or desired, has been afforded in the fullest Manner. I have the Honor to enclose the Return of Killed and Wounded during our Operations in this Island, together with a Return of the Artillery, Stores, and Ammunition, as far as we have been enabled to collect. This will be delivered to you by Major Forbes, my Aid-de-Camp, whom I beg Leave to recommend to your Protection.

I have the Honor, to be, &c.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBY.

#### ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *of the Island of St. Lucia.*

I. THE Island of St. Lucia, the Morne Fortuné, and its Dependencies, together with all Effects belonging to the French Republic, shall be faithfully delivered to the Generals of the British Forces.

Answer.—Agreed to.

K

II. Property

II. Property and Persons of every Description shall be placed under the Protection of the Laws ; and Passports shall be granted to such Persons as may wish to leave the Island.

Answer.—All Property and Inhabitants will be subject to and under the Protection of the English Laws. Persons wishing to quit the Island must obtain the Permission of the Governor or Commander of the Island.

III. No Inhabitant shall be disturbed, molested or banished, on Account of his Opinions, or for having held any Place under the French Republic.

Answer.—Agreed to, as answered in the Second Article.

IV. The Agent General, the Commander in Chief, and the Forces of the Republic, who have defended the Island, shall march out with the Honors of War, and deliver their Arms ; the Officers only being allowed to keep their Swords : They shall be treated as Prisoners of War, and sent back to France as soon as possible.

Answer.—The first Part of this Article granted, but the Troops must remain Prisoners of War until exchanged.

V. The British Forces shall take Possession of the Morne Fortuné at the Hour which may be appointed for that Purpose, and the French Garrison shall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating and Colours flying.

Answer.—The Fort to be put into the Possession of the British Troops To-morrow at Noon ; the Garrison to march out of the Fort in the Manner desired. The Garrison to occupy Houses in the Neighbourhood of the Fort, until Vessels can be provided for their Reception.

VI. The Garrison shall pile their Arms at the Place which may be appointed for that Purpose, and shall

shall immediately be sent to France. The Officers shall be allowed to take with them their Wives and Children.

Answer.—The Arms to be piled on the Glacis without the Fort. Answer has already been given as to the Disposal of the Garrison. The Officers may dispose of their Wives and Children as they please.

VII. The Agent General of the Executive Directory, his Aides de Camp, Secretary, and other Persons attached to him, shall be allowed to keep all Papers and Effects belonging to his Office. The same Favor shall be granted to the Commander in Chief and all the Officers of the Garrison.

Answer.—Agreed to; but all Papers relating to the State of the Island, Public Works, and all Plans and Maps, to be given up.

VIII. The Volunteers, serving with the French Forces, shall be allowed to keep their Knapsacks.

Answer.—Agreed to, according to the Return given in by the Commander in Chief.

IX. No Person shall be plundered, or insulted on Account of the Opinions he has hitherto professed.

Answer.—Agreed to.

X. Two Vessels of the Republic lying in the Harbour, shall be granted to the Agent of the Executive Directory to serve as covered Boats. The Crews of these Two Vessels shall however be considered as Prisoners of War.

Answer.—Refused; but every Accommodation that can be desired by the Agent General of the Executive Directory, shall be granted.

XI. The Inhabitants of every Colour shall be allowed to return immediately to their respective Homes, without Insult or Molestation.

Answer.—Agreed to.

XII. The Sick and Wounded of the Garrison shall be taken Care of in the same Manner as the English, and on their Recovery shall be entitled to the same Terms as the other Prisoners.

Answer. — Agreed to.

XIII. All the Articles of this Capitulation shall be faithfully and strictly observed by both Parties.

Answer. — Agreed to.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Proper Officers to be named by the Agent General and Commander in Chief to take the necessary Orders for the Surrender of Gros Islet, Souffrière, and Vieux Fort, and other Posts that may be occupied in the Island. The Means of Conveyance shall be found for the said Officers. Stores and Provisions of all Kinds to be delivered by the French Commissaries to the British Commissaries, authorized to receive them on the Surrender of the different Posts.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBY.  
HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.  
COTTENS.  
GOYRAND.

*Morne Duchasseaux, St. Lucia,  
May 25, 1796.*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the  
Island of St. Lucia, from the 28th of April to the  
24th of May inclusive.*

At the Attack of Morne Chabot the 28th of April,  
1796.

53d Regiment. — 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File,  
killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants,  
44 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer, 8 Rank  
and File, missing.

Attack



Attack at the Out Posts, the 1st of May.

- Battalion of Grenadiers.—5 Rank and File killed.  
48th Regiment.—1 Rank and File killed.  
York Rangers.—1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, killed.  
Battalion of Grenadiers.—1 Major, 1 Lieutenant,  
15 Rank and File, wounded.  
48th Regiment.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank  
and File, wounded.  
York Rangers.—1 Captain, 8 Rank and File,  
wounded.

Attack upon the Enemy's Batteries, the 3d of May.

- 28th Regiment.—3 Rank and File killed.  
44th Regiment.—4 Rank and File killed.  
57th Regiment.—2 Rank and File killed.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm's Corps.—3 Rank and  
File killed.  
14th Regiment.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, wounded.  
28th Regiment.—3 Lieutenants, 15 Rank and File,  
wounded.  
42d Regiment.—1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File,  
wounded.  
44th Regiment.—2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 17 Rank  
and File, wounded.  
57th Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File,  
wounded.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm's Corps.—1 Lieute-  
nant-Colonel, 2 Rank and File, wounded.  
14th Regiment.—5 Rank and File missing.  
44th Regiment.—1 Lieutenant, 16 Rank and File,  
missing.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm's Corps.—2 Captains,  
1 Lieutenant, 7 Rank and File, missing.

Attack upon the Vigie, the 17th of May.

- 38th Regiment.—1 Lieutenant killed.  
31st Regiment.—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Captains,  
2 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 101  
Rank and File, wounded.

48th Regiment.—2 Rank and File wounded.

31st Regiment.—2 Captains, 2 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File, missing.

Attack at Ferrand's, the 17th of May.

Royal Etrangers.—1 Rank and File killed.

Lowenstein's Corps.—1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 9 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Etrangers.—1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 11 Rank and File, wounded.

Lowenstein's Corps.—1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, missing.

Royal Etrangers.—2 Rank and File missing.

Attack upon the Enemy's Advanced Posts at Morne Fortuné, the 24th of May.

27th Regiment.—1 Major, 22 Rank and File, killed.

48th Regiment.—2 Rank and File killed.

Royal Engineers.—1 Lieutenant wounded.

Royal Artificers.—2 Rank and File wounded.

27th Regiment.—1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 64 Rank and File, wounded.

48th Regiment.—4 Rank and File wounded.

York Rangers.—8 Rank and File wounded.

At different Attacks from Morne Petit, from the 3d to the 24th of May.

27th Regiment.—1 Rank and File killed.

28th Regiment.—1 Rank and File killed.

44th Regiment.—1 Rank and File killed.

28th Regiment.—1 Rank and File wounded.

York Fuzileers.—4 Rank and File wounded.

TOTAL.—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 62 Rank and File, killed; 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 12 Captains, 14 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 14 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 329 Rank and

and File, wounded ; 4 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 112 Rank and File, missing.

*Names of Officers, killed, wounded, and missing.*

#### KILLED.

Major Knevitt Wilson, of the 27th Regiment ; Captain Kerr, of the York Rangers ; Lieutenant Nuttall, of the 38th Regiment.

#### WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm (since dead).

Lieutenant-Colonels Hay and Arbuthnot, of the 31st Regiment.

Major Napier, of the 63d Regiment ; and Major R. H. Malcolm of the 27th Regiment.

Captains Stewart, of the 53d Regiment ; Coghlan, of the 1st West India Regiment, attached to the 48th ; Baker, of the York Rangers ; Henry Coxe, of the 14th Regiment ; Johnstone and Tuffie, of the 44th Regiment ; Murray and Sauvrell, of the 31st Regiment ; Louisendhalle, of Lowenstein's ; William Gillman and Alexander Dunlop, of the 27th Regiment ; and Bariat of the Royal Etrangers.

Lieutenants Collins and Carmichael, of the 53d Regiment ; Torrens, of the 63d Regiment ; W. F. Dalton, J. Grady (mortally), and William Irwine, of the 28th Regiment ; Gregory (dangerously), of the 44th Regiment ; Frazer, of the 42d Regiment ; Hackshaw and Sullivan, of the 31st Regiment ; Ch. Sillery, Sampson Le Mesurier, and George Elliott, of the 27th Regiment ; and Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers.

Ensigns Chirion, of Lowenstein's ; De Courtray, of the Royal Etrangers ; and George Milligan (since dead), of the 27th Regiment.

Quarter-Master John Stuthers, of the 27th Regiment, slightly wounded, and not included above.

### MISSING.

Captain Loriae and another Captain, of Malcolm's Corps, both since returned.

Captains Johnston and Walker, of the 31st Regiment, since found to be dead.

Two Lieutenants, of Malcolm's Corps, since returned.

*Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, captured on the Island of St. Lucia, May 27th, 1796.*

At Morne Fortuné.

### BRASS ORDNANCE.

- 5 Six-Pounders, serviceable.
- 2 Four-Pounders (French), serviceable.
- 1 Three-Pounder, serviceable.
- 2 One-Pounders (English), serviceable.
- 1 One-Pounder (French), serviceable.
- 1 Thirteen-Inch Mortar, unserviceable.
- 1 Ten-Inch Mortar, serviceable.
- 3 Eight and Half Inch Mortars (French), serviceable.
- 1 Five and Half Inch Mortar, serviceable ; 1 Ditto, unserviceable.
- 3 Four Two-Fifths Inch Mortars, serviceable.
- 2 Six-Inch Howitzers (French), serviceable.

### IRON ORDNANCE.

- 9 Thirty-six Pounders (French), serviceable.
- 6 Twenty-four Pounders, serviceable.
- 1 Twenty-two Pounder (French), serviceable.
- 13 Eighteen-Pounders (French), serviceable.
- 12 Twelve-Pounders (French), serviceable.
- 8 Nine-Pounders (French), serviceable.
- 2 Six-Pounders (Ship Guns), serviceable.
- 3 Four-Pounders (Ship Guns), serviceable.
- 4 Three-

- 4 Three-Pounders (Ship Guns), serviceable.
- 1 Thirteen-Inch Mortar, serviceable.

ROUND SHOT, serviceable.

- 8 Forty-two Pounders.
- 1607 Thirty-six Pounders.
- 70 Twenty-four Pounders.
- 791 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 163 Nine-Pounders.
- 205 Six-Pounders.
- 100 Three-Pounders.
- 103 Four-Pounders.
- 15 One-Pounders.

EMPTY SHELLS, serviceable.

- 210 Thirteen-Inch.
- 115 Ten-Inch.
- 88 Eight-Inch.
- 217 Five and Half Inch.
- 521 Four and Two-fifths Inch.

TIN-CASE SHOT, serviceable.

- 36 Twenty-four Pounders.
- 650 Six-pounders.
- 118 Four-Pounders.
- 140 One-Pounders.

FUZEES.

- 70 Thirteen-Inch, unserviceable.
- 20 Ten Inch, unserviceable.
- 60 Eight-Inch, unserviceable.
- 320 Five and Half Inch, serviceable.
- 107 Four and Two-fifths Inch, serviceable.
- 1 Engine for drawing Fuzees, serviceable.
- 25 Dozen of Portfires, serviceable.
- 37 Barrels of Powder (French), 200 lbs. each Barrel.
- 800 Muskets, serviceable; 609 Ditto repairable;
- 147 Ditto unserviceable.

730 Bayonets



- 730 Bayonets, serviceable,
- 340 Cartouches with Belts, serviceable; 510 Ditto, unserviceable,
- 20,000 Musket Cartridges (French), serviceable.
- 6;00 Ditto (English), serviceable.
- 1000 Musket Flints, serviceable.
- 20 Swords, serviceable; 13 Ditto, unserviceable.
- 1 Bellows, serviceable; 1 Ditto, repairable.
- 2 Anvils, serviceable.

At Vigie.

#### BRASS ORDNANCE.

- 1 Six-Pounder, serviceable.

#### IRON ORDNANCE.

- 1 Eighteen-Pounder, serviceable.
- 3 Twelve-Pounders (1 spiked).
- 1 Four and Half Pounder Swivel, serviceable.
- 2 Thirteen-Inch Mortars (spiked).

At Pidgeon Island.

- 1 Iron Twenty-six Pounder, on Standing Carriage, (French), serviceable.
- 7 Iron Twenty-four Pounders, on Standing Carriages, serviceable.
- 2 Brass Four-Pounders, on Standing Carriages, (French,) serviceable.
- 2 Brass Thirteen-Inch Mortars, on Standing Carriages, (French,) unserviceable.
- 2 Iron Half-Pounder Swivels, serviceable; 2 Ditto, unserviceable.
- 50 Twenty-six Pounder Round Shot.
- 500 Twenty-four-Pounder Round Shot.
- 70 Four-Pounder Round Shot.
- 247 Thirteen-Inch Shells.
- 44 Muskets (English), serviceable.
- 29 Muskets (French), serviceable; 40 Ditto unserviceable.

48 Bayonets

- 48 Bayonets (English), serviceable.
- 27 Bayonets (French), serviceable.
- 52 Cartouch Boxes (English), unserviceable.
- 31 Cartouch Boxes (French), unserviceable.
- 100 Thirteen-Inch Fuzees (French), unserviceable.

N. B. About 6 or 7 Cwt. of Powder in Casks,  
and Cartridges badly filled.

In this Return the Ordnance and Stores on the  
Souffriere and Vieux Fort, &c. are not included,  
no Returns having been received from thence.  
A more particular Return will be sent by the  
next Conveyance.

VAUG. LLOYD, Brig. Gen. Colonel  
of Artillery.

LEWIS HAY, Commanding Royal  
Engineers.

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*Admiralty Office, July 4, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are  
Copies, have been received at this Office by  
Evan Nepean, Esq.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Parr, of His Majesty's  
Ship Malabar, to Rear-Admiral Sir H. C. Chri-  
stian, K. B. dated off Demerary, May 13, 1796.  
Transmitted by the Rear-Admiral to Mr. Nepean.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, that the Co-  
lony of Berbice accepted the same Terms granted  
to Demerary on the 2d Instant, which I inclose to  
you, and have the Honor to remain, with great  
Respect, &c. &c. &c.

THO. PARR.

*Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia,**June 1, 1796.*

SIR,

I AM to communicate to you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Island of St. Lucia and its Dependencies surrendered by Capitulation on the 25th of May, and that the Morne was taken Possession of by His Majesty's Troops on the 26th at Noon; the Terms of Capitulation are herewith transmitted\*.

In the Progress of the Siege great Difficulties were to be surmounted, and much Service of Fatigue undertaken. The more effectually to assist the Operations of the Army, I directed Eight Hundred Seamen to land, under the Command of Captain Lane, of the *Astrea*, and Captain Ryves, of the *Bull-dog*: The Merit of their Services will be better reported by the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Troops; but I feel it an indispensable Duty to acquaint their Lordships, that the Conduct of the Officers and Seamen equalled my most sanguine Expectations, and that it has been in every Instance highly meritorious.

Captain Lane, of the *Astrea*, is charged with my Dispatches; that Officer, having served at St. Lucia from the Moment of my Arrival, will be enabled to afford their Lordships correct Information of the Naval Occurrences connected with the Siege.

The State of the *Astrea*, by Captain Lane's Report to me, is such, that her proceeding to England became a necessary Measure.

Captain Ryves, of the *Bull-dog*, will proceed immediately to join his Ship; but I should be unjust to the Merits of his Exertion were I to omit recommending him to their Lordships' Notice and Protection.

\* Referred to in the Dispatch from Sir Ralph Abercromby.

I stated

I stated to their Lordships, in my Letter of the 4th Instant, the Services of Captain Searle, of the Pelican, on the first Landing; since that Period he has with unremitting Diligence and Ability effectually blocked the Ports of the Carenage.

The Madras, under the Command of Captain Dilkes, had been, in the first Arrangements, detached to land, and co-operate with a Division of Troops on the Left Wing of the Army anchored for that Purpose at Marrigot des Rosseaux, where his Exertion and Assiduity has been highly commendable: He took Possession of a Point at the Southern Entrance of the Grand Cul de Sac, with great Labour and Perseverance, placed upon the Pinnacle of the Hill Two Eighteen-Pounders and Two Carro-nades, from which he considerably annoyed the Batteries of Sifferon and Agille. The General wishing to establish Batteries on the Southern Side of the Grand Cul de Sac, Captain Wolley, of the Arethusa, was detached to join Captain Dilkes, and directed to land a Proportion of Seamen to assist this Service, which was very speedily and chearfully executed: More Exertion has not been evinced, and I believe there never has occurred an Instance of more cordial Co-operation than has subsisted between the Army and Navy during this Siege. Great have been the Services of Fatigue, considering the Nature of the Country and the Situation of the Morne, and very rapidly have they been brought to effect the Reduction of the Island.

On the Morning of the Enemy's Attack on the 24th Instant, with a View to repossess themselves of the Advanced Post from the Morne, it became necessary to detach the 14th Regiment to the Support of the Troops employed at that Post, in consequence of which 320 Marines were landed to take the Ground occupied by the 14th. The Conduct of the Marines upon this as upon all other Occasions, was most perfectly correct.

The

The General's Opinion of the Conduct of the Seamen and Marines will be best understood by the Sentiments expressed in his public Orders, an Extract of which is herewith transmitted.

I transmit a List of the small Vessels found at this Anchorage,

And have the Honor to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Head Quarters, St. Lucia,  
May 27, 1796.*

#### EXTRACT of GENERAL ORDERS.

DURING the Services which have been carried on in the Island of St. Lucia, all the Courage and every Exertion of the Army would have proved ineffectual, if Rear Admiral Sir H. C. Christian, and the Royal Navy, had not stepped forward with the Alacrity which has been so conspicuous in forwarding the most arduous Part of the Public Service: To their Skill and unremitting Labour is in a great Measure owing the Success which has attended His Majesty's Arms. It will afford the Commander in Chief the greatest Satisfaction to be able to lay before His Majesty the eminent Services which have, on this Occasion, been performed by the Royal Navy, and Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian will confer a particular Obligation on Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Army at large, if he will be so obliging as to communicate to the Royal Navy, and in particular to Captains Lane, Ryves, and Stephenson, and the other Officers who acted on Shore, and to the Corps of Marines, the great Obligation which they consider themselves under to them.

T. BUSBY, Assist. Adj. Gen.



*Return of Ships and Vessels taken Possession of in the  
Carenage of St. Lucia, by John Clarke Searle,  
Esq Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Pelican,  
May 26, 1795.*

One Ship.—An American, called the *Victoria*, of New York, William Henry, Master, in Ballast, has Twenty-two Persons on board, one a Frenchman; left in Charge of Lieutenant Fortescue, of the *Pelican*.

Three Brigs.—An English-built Brig, with her Sails, Rigging, and Anchors and Cables on board, but has no Cargo or any Person on board her; her Yards and Topmast struck.

An American Brig, the *Harriot*, late of New York; taken, condemned, and sold here with her Rigging on board, but no Sails to be found, has her Anchors and Cables; both Brigs left in Charge of Mr. Troad, from the *General Abercromby*.

An English-built Brig, with her Yards and Topmast struck; has no Cargo on board, or any Person in her; left in Charge of Mr. Nixon, Master's Mate of the *Pelican*.

Five Schooners.—One Privateer, of 4 Four-Pounders, no Cargo on board.

One Privateer of 8 Four-Pounders and 2 Swivels, no Cargo on board; both Schooners left in Charge of Mr. Charlton, of the *Thunderer*.

Two small Schooners with their Sails on board; one of them has 21 Bags of Coffee, 1 of Cotton, and 1 of Salt; both Schooners left in Charge of Mr. Douglas, Midshipman of the *Pelican*.

One American Schooner, the *Dolphin*, of Salem, John Brown, Master, has a Cargo of Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, and Molasses; Seven Persons belonging to her on board, and One Mulatto Man, Four Black Women, Two Children and One Boy,  
all

all English ; left in Charge of Mr. Nixon, Master's Mate of the Pelican.

One small Shallop, with her Sails on board.

Total Number taken is,

1 Ship,  
3 Brigs,  
5 Schooners,  
1 Shallop.

—  
10  
—

(Signed) J. C. SEARLE.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 5<sup>th</sup>, 1796.

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Admiralty Office, July 5, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, June 29, 1796.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the Satisfaction of acquainting you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Whole of the Squadron which had sailed from Brest under the Orders of Commodore Moulston, is in our Possession; La Legère, a fine coppered Ship Corvette of 22 Guns, being now brought in here by His Majesty's Ship Apollo and Doris; further Particulars of which are contained in the accompanying Letter to me from Captain Manley. Separated as those French Ships were, the capturing of them all is a rare Instance of Success, and a Proof of the Activity of His Majesty's Cruizers on this Station. I have the Honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

R. KINGSMILL.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Manley of His Majesty's Ship Apollo, to Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, dated Cork Harbour, June 29, 1796.*

S I R,

**A** GREEABLY to your Order of the 21st Ultimo, I cruized in His Majesty's Ship under my Command, accompanied by His Majesty's Ship Doris, until the 22d Instant; and at Nine o'Clock in the Morning of that Day, in Latitude 48 deg. 30 min. North, and Longitude 8 deg. 28 min. West, discovered the French Nationale Corvette La Legère very close to us to Windward. We immediately gave Chace, with the Wind at W. N. W. blowing a double-reefed Topfail Gale, but, from her being a very fast Sailer, did not arrive within Gunshot until Seven o'Clock in the Evening, at which Time the Two Ships were a like Distance from her, and, after exchanging a few Shot, we had the Satisfaction to see her strike her Colours.

She is Copper-fastened and Copper-bottomed, and a remarkable fine Ship, possessing every good Quality for a Man of War. She is commanded by Mons. Carpentier, has 168 Men on board, and is pierced for 22 Guns, Nine-Pounders.

She sailed from Brest on the 4th Instant, in Company with Three Frigates, and has taken Six Prizes. I am very much pleased to find that the whole Division are taken by the Squadron under your Command.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

J. MANLEY.

*Vice-Admiral Kingsmill,  
Esq. Esq. Esq.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 16th, 1796.

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Admiralty-Office, July 16, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B.  
Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of  
His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterra-  
nean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Victory, off Toulon,  
June 10, 1796.*

I ACQUAINT you, for the Information of the  
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that last  
Evening, having observed a French Cruizer working  
up to Hieres Bay, within the Islands, I called Captain  
Macnamara, of His Majesty's Ship Southampton, on  
board the Victory, pointed the Ship out, and di-  
rected him to make a Dash at her, through the Grand  
Pass, which he performed with admirable Spirit and  
Alacrity: And I beg Leave to refer their Lordships  
to his Statement inclosed, for the Detail of this gal-  
lant Action.

*Southampton, off Toulon,  
June 10, 1796.*

SIR,

I N Obedience to the Orders I received from you  
on the Victory's Quarter Deck last Evening, I  
pushed through the Grand Pass, and hauled up under



the Batteries on the North-East End of Porquerole with an easy Sail, in Hopes I should be taken for a French or Neutral Frigate, which I have great Reason to believe succeeded, for I got within Pistol Shot of the Enemy's Ship before I was discovered, and cautioned the Captain through a Trumpet not to make a fruitless Resistance, when he immediately snapped his Pistol at me and fired his Broadside. At this Period, being very near the heavy Battery of Fort Breganson, I laid him instantly on board, and Lieutenant Lydiard, at the Head of the Boarders, with an Intrepidity no Words can describe, entered and carried her in about Ten Minutes, although he met with a spirited Resistance from the Captain (who fell) and a Hundred Men under Arms to receive him. In this short Conflict the Behaviour of all the Officers and Ship's Company of the Southampton had my full Approbation, and I do not mean to take from their Merit by stating to you that the Conduct of Lieutenant Lydiard was above all Praise. After lashing the Two Ships together, I found some Difficulty in getting from under the Battery, which kept up a very heavy Fire, and was not able to return through the Grand Pass before Half after One o'Clock this Morning, with the L'Utile Corvette of 24 Guns, French Six Pounders, commanded by Citizen François Veza, and One Hundred and Thirty-six Men, several of whom escaped on Shore in the Launch. I am happy to inform you that I only lost One Man, William Oirton, Marine, who was killed by a Pistol Shot near me on the Quarter Deck. From the best Information I can obtain, the Enemy had, killed and wounded, Twenty-five. I have the Honor to be,

S I R,

Your very obedient  
humble Servant,

(Signed) J. MACNAMARA.

Admiralty Office, July 16, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B.  
Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and  
Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated  
Victory, off Toulon, June 8, 1796.*

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose a Letter I received last Evening from Commodore Nelson, in the Gulf of Genoa, with an Account of the important Articles taken from the Enemy in the Expedition under the Commodore's immediate Direction, the 31st Ultimo; also a List of the Killed and Wounded.

Their Lordships are so thoroughly acquainted with the Vigilance and Enterprize of Commodore Nelson, that I forbear to repeat his Merits on this Occasion.

I am, &c.

J. JERVIS.

*Agamemnon, off Oneglia,  
June 1, 1796.*

SIR,

AT Two P.M. Yesterday, seeing Six Sail running along Shore, which I believed to be French, and knowing the great Consequence of intercepting the Cannon and Ordnance Stores, which I had Information was expected from Toulon, to be landed at St. Pierre d'Acena, for the Siege of Mantua, I made the Signal for a general Chase, when the Vessels, which now hoisted French Colours, anchored close under a Battery. I directed to Captain Cockburn, of the Meleager, to lead me in, which he did in a most officer-like Manner, and at Three o'Clock the Meleager and Agamemnon anchored in less than Four Fathoms Water, as soon afterwards did the Peterell and Speedy; after a short Resistance from the Battery and Vessels, we took Possession of them.

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It is impossible I can do Justice to the Alacrity and Gallantry ever conspicuous in my little Squadron. Our Boats boarded the National Ketch (the Commodore of the Convoy) in the Fire of 3 Eighteen-Pounders, and 1 Eighteen-Pounder in a Gun-Boat.

The Blanche and Diadem being to Leeward, the former could not anchor until the Vessel had struck, but the Boats of all the Ships were active in getting them off the Shore, the Enemy having cut their Cables when they surrendered. A smart Firing of Musquetry was kept up from the Shore during the Whole of this Service.

The Agamemnon's Masts, Sails, and Rigging are a little cut, but of no material Consequence.

Much as I feel indebted to every Officer in the Squadron, yet I cannot omit to mention the great Support and Assistance I have ever received from Captain Cockburn; he has been under my Command near a Year on this Station, and I should feel myself guilty of Neglect of Duty was I not to represent his Zeal, Ability and Courage, which is conspicuous on every Occasion which offers.

Enclosed I transmit you a List of the Killed and Wounded, and also of the Vessels taken.

I have the Honor to remain, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

*Sir John Jervis, K. B.*

*A List of Killed and Wounded in His Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Commodore Horatio Nelson, on the 31st of May, 1796.*

Agamemnon.—1 killed; 2 wounded.

Blanche.—1 wounded.

HORATIO NELSON.

*A List of Vessels of War and Transports taken by the Squadron under the Command of Commodore Horatio Nelson, on the 31st of May, 1796.*

VESSELS OF WAR.

La Genie (Ketch), 3 Eighteen-Pounders, 4 Swivels, and 60 Men.

La Numero Douzel (Gun Boat), 1 Eighteen-Pounder, 4 Swivels, and 30 Men.

TRANSPORTS.

La Bonne Mere, 250 Tons, Brig rigged, laden with Brass Twenty-four Pounders, Thirteen Inch Mortars, and Gun Carriages.

La Verge de Consolation, 120 Tons, Ketch rigged, laden with Brass Guns, Mortars, Shells, and Gun Carriages.

Le Jean Baptiste, 100 Tons, Ketch rigged, laden with Brandy and a small Quantity of Bread.

Name unknown, 100 Tons, Ketch rigged, laden with Austrian Prisoners.

St. Anne de Paix, 70 Tons, Ketch rigged, laden with Wheel-Barrows and Intrenching Tools, destroyed.

HORATIO NELSON.

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Admiralty Office, July 16, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir H. C. Christian to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 15, 1796.*

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the safe Arrival of His Majesty's Sloop Albacore at Barbadoes, with her Prize L'Atheniene, French National Corvette of 14 Guns: For a more particular Account of Captain Winthrop's Proceedings, I transmit a Copy of his Letter to me of the 9th Instant.

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*Albacore,*

*Albacore, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes,  
May 9, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, that in the Latitude 14 deg. 43 min. Longitude 47 deg. 39 min. I fell in with and captured L. Atheniense Brig, French National Corvette, mounting 14 Four-Pounders and 83 Men, commanded by Mons. Gervais, Lieutenant de Vaisseaux. During our Chace, which continued for Six Hours, she threw overboard 10 of her Guns. I beg Leave to observe she is a new Vessel, well found, and every Thing new on board her, and sails remarkably well.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

ROB. WINTHROP.

*Sir H. C. Christian,  
&c. &c. &c.*

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Admiralty Office, July 16, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Hamilton, of His Majesty's Ship Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Melpomene, Plymouth Sound,  
July 14, 1796.*

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, His Majesty's Ship Melpomene, on the 11th Instant, at Three P. M. Uphant bearing N. N. E. Six Leagues, discovered an Enemy's Ship in the S. E. Quarter. After a Chace of Five Hours, and her making every Effort to escape, she struck her Colours, and proved to be La Revanche, of 18 Guns and 167 Men; she had left Brest only a few Hours, with a View of intercepting the Brazil Convoy.

I have the Satisfaction to add, that though several Guns were exchanged no Lives were lost; and that the Officers and Men I have the Honor to command behaved with the greatest Zeal and Propriety.

I judged



I judged it adviseable to return to the first Port,  
on Account of the Number of Prisoners, and shall  
sail again immediately to fulfil their Lordships' Orders.

I have the Honor, &c.

CHARLES HAMILTON.

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*Downing-Street, July 16, 1796.*

A LETTER, of which the following is an Ex-  
tract, has been received from Colonel Graham by  
the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's  
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,  
dated Cagliari, June 21, 1796.

EARLY in the Morning of the 17th Instant the  
Enemy attacked the most advanced Posts on Monte  
Baldo towards Ferrara, and obliged the Volunteers  
(the best Marksmen of the different Regiments,  
formed into Companies of Chasseurs) to retire;  
but these uniting, and being supported by Two  
Companies of Croats from Artiglion, quickly drove  
back the Enemy, with some Loss, and re-occupied  
their Posts. The Austrians had One man killed and  
about Thirty wounded.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 19th, 1796.

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*Parliament-Street, July 19, 1796.*

**L**ETTERS, of which the following are Copies, were Yesterday received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Captain Drummond, of the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Davies, of His Majesty's Ship Heroine.

*Lazaretto at Bocche de Caterro,  
in Dalmatia, June 12, 1796.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the Honor to transmit a Copy of the Terms of Capitulation on which Columbo and its Dependencies surrendered to His Majesty's and the Honorable East India Company's Sea and Land Forces, under the Command of Captain Alan Hyde Gardner, and Colonel James Stuart. My Orders were to proceed to England, by the Route of Suez and Alexandria, with Colonel Stuart's Dispatches, and, if detained to perform a Quarantine, I was directed

rected to forward the above-mentioned Copy of the Terms of Capitulation to you.

I am, &c.

R. DRUMMOND.

Captain 10th (Light) Dragoons,  
and Aide-de-Camp to Colonel  
Stuart.

*Lazaretto at Bocche de Catterro,  
in Dalmatia, June 12, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you of my Arrival here with Dispatches over Land from Captain Alan Hyde Gardner, commanding His Majesty's Ship Heroine in the East Indies, which, but for the many Impediments I have met with, should have been near the Delivery of at this Time. I, however, hope to prove, that on my Part every Exertion has been used to get on, as advised by His Majesty's Consuls.

Finding it impossible to avoid a Quarantine of Forty Days at this Place, I have, according to my Orders, transmitted to our Consul at Trieste the Copy of Captain Gardner's Public Letter, also of the Terms of Capitulation therein mentioned; and I shall use every Means to expedite my Delivery of the original Dispatch.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JOHN DAVIES,

First Lieutenant of His Majesty's  
Ship Heroine.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Heroine, Colombo Road,*

SIR,

*February 16, 1796.*

HAVING received Directions from Sir George Keith Elphinstone, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in these Seas, to take  
under

under my Orders the Ships of His Majesty and those of the Honorable United East India Company, named in the Margin, \* and to co-operate with Colonel Stuart, Commander of the Land Forces, in the Reduction of Colombo, it is with peculiar Satisfaction I announce to you the Surrender of that Fortrefs, with the remaining Possessions under the Dutch Authority on the Island of Ceylon, on the 15th Instant. I have the Honor to transmit herewith the Terms on which these Places have become Part of His Majesty's Dominions.

The Transports having been collected off Negombo, an Anchorage Eighteen Miles to the Northward of this Place, on the 5th Instant, and that Fort, having been evacuated by the Enemy, was taken Possession of by Major Barbert on the same Day, and the Whole of the Army landed by the Evening of the 6th Instant.

The Inland Navigation from Negombo to Colombo not being found adequate to the Purpose of carrying the Stores, Provisions, &c. to the Ground necessary for the Army to occupy previous to opening our Batteries, Colonel Stuart marched with a Part of his Force to possess himself of a strong Post which the Enemy opposed to him on the South Bank of the Matual River, which, from his judicious and able Conduct, was happily carried on the Morning of the 12th, with little Loss on our Side, and considerable to the Enemy, who fled for Protection under the Walls of the Fort, and enabled the Colonel to take up his final Position before Colombo on the Evening of the same Day.

I also anchored on the Morning of the 12th with the Ships of War and Transports, about Two Miles from the Fortrefs, in a very favourable Situation for landing the Guns, &c. of which there being a suf-

\* Rattlesnake, Echo, Prince of Wales, Bombay Castle, Bombay Frigate, Drake Brig, Queen Ketch, Swift.

sufficient Number put on Shore, on the 14th Colonel Stuart and myself summoned the Fort to surrender, and its Success will be fully explained by the Articles of Capitulation, which I have before alluded to, and which I humbly hope may meet His Majesty's Approbation.

It becomes me, and is a very pleasing Part of my Duty, to make known to you, for His Majesty's Information, the Zeal and Activity which have actuated every Description of Officers and Men employed under my Orders; and I am happy to inform you, that Three Seamen, of the Swift, wounded, are the only Casualties of the Siege.

First Lieutenant Davies, of the Heroine, an Officer of great Merit, who has given me every Assistance on this Service which his relative Situation enabled him to do, will have the Honor of delivering to you this Dispatch, and I beg Leave to recommend him to your favourable Notice and Protection.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

A. H. GARDNER.

## ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

### PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

JOHN Gerand Van Angelbeck, Counsellor of India, Governor and Director of the Dutch Possessions in the Island of Ceylon, offers to deliver up to Colonel Stuart and Captain Gardner, commanding the English Troops, the Fortrefs of Columbo, upon the following Conditions, at the Expiration of Three Days.

Answer.—Major Patrick Alexander Agnew, Adjutant-General of the British Troops in the Island of Ceylon, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by Colonel James Stuart, commanding the British Army, and Alan Hyde Gardner, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Heroine, and Senior Officer of the Naval Force before Columbo, consents to accept  
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of the Surrender of the Fort Columbo, on the under-mentioned Terms, provided the Capitulation is signed this Evening, and the Fort delivered to the British Troops To-morrow Morning at Ten o'Clock, in the Manner stipulated in the following Articles :

Art. I. In this Capitulation shall be included the Town of Gale and the Fort of Caliture with all their Dependencies, Lands, Domains, &c. of the Honorable Dutch East India Company ; and the Governor shall issue Orders to the Commander and Council of Gale and the Commandant of Caliture for the actual Surrender, according to the Contents of this Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. The Fort, with all its Dependencies, Artillery, Ammunition, Stores, Provisions, and all other Effects belonging to the Company, with the Plan, and Papers relative to the Fortifications, shall bonâ fide be delivered up, without concealing or keeping back any Thing.

Answer.—Granted. The Surveys of the Districts of the Island of Ceylon, and its Coasts, with all other Public Plans, to be included.

Art. III. And as the Banks at Columbo, as well as Gale, are Two Years in Arrear, the Delivery shall take Place according to the Balances now actually existing, and a reasonable Time be allotted to the Commercial Servants here, and at Gale, with their Assistants, to finish their Books ; and they shall during that Time receive the Pay and Emoluments fixed for their Services. As the Smith, Cooper, House-Carpenter, the Overseer of the Arsenal, and the Brick-maker, receive every Thing by Indent, their Accounts shall be examined by our Accountants, and paid by the English ; on the other Hand, the above-mentioned Artificers and Overseers are responsible for the Articles issued to them.

Answer.—

**Answer.**—One Year, or Eighteen Months, if absolutely necessary, shall be allowed, for the Purpose of arranging the Books; during which Time a reasonable Salary shall be paid to the Servants of the Dutch Company necessarily employed in this Department. The Accounts of the Artizans shall be examined and liquidated.

**Art. IV.** All Public Papers shall also be faithfully delivered over; but attested Copies of all the Public and Secret Consultations held during his short Government, and which he has not had an Opportunity of forwarding to Holland or Batavia, shall be given to Governor Van Angelbeck, to enable him to answer for his Conduct according to the Nature of the Circumstances.

**Answer.**—Granted.

**Art. V.** The Returns and Merchandize of the Company, which are partly laden on board the Ships *Berlicum* and *Ensgezenheid*, now lying in the Roads, and partly stored in private Houses, as well as those at Gale, shall also be faithfully delivered by the Commissaries, who shall be appointed by the Governor, to Major Agnew, who is authorised by the Government of Madras to receive them.

**Answer.**—All Merchandize, Stores, and public Property of every Description, either laden on board the Ships now anchored under the Guns of the Fort, deposited in the Public Stores, or distributed in the Houses of Individuals; as well as all Public Property placed in a similar Manner at Gale, Caliture, or any other Part of the Island of Ceylon depending on these Governments, shall be delivered up by the Commissaries, who shall be named by the Governor Van Angelbeck, to Major Agnew, the Major appointed by the Government of Madras to receive them, in Three Weeks from this Date.

**Art. VI.** But as the Company has of late borrowed Money, upon Interest, of their Servants and Inhabitants,

bitants, and, when in Want of ready Money, have issued (Krediēt Breeven) Promissory Notes, to the Amount of about Five Lacs of Rix-Dollars, of which, however, at least One Half is in the Treasury, with a Promise to realize the same; and as several Servants have their Pay and Emoluments in the Hands of the Company, for which they have no other Security but their Property, the above-mentioned Debts shall be paid out of them, and the Notes discharged, which can occasion the less Consideration, as the Returns alone, taking the fine Cinnamon at only Three Rupees a Pound, the Pepper at 100 Rupees per Candy, the Cardamoms at One Rupee a Pound, and the Piece Goods and other Merchandize at the Invoice Price, will amount to about Twenty-five Lacs of Rupees, and all the Debts, Pay, and Notes in Circulation not above Six Lacs. The Copper Doodees shall continue current for One Stiver.

Answer.—As Mr. Van Angelbeck has assured the Officers commanding His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces before Columbo, that a Refusal to comply with the Demand contained in the VIth Article will be attended with the total Ruin of the Colony, they consent to the following Arrangements regarding the Paper Currency of this Island, provided the Public Property of the Dutch Company is found to be conformable to the Statement contained in this Article. The English Government of Ceylon will take up the Promissory Notes of the Dutch Government which are still in Circulation, provided they do not exceed the Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling, and issue Certificates for the Amount, bearing an Interest of Three per Cent. per Annum, payable Half-yearly, which Certificates shall be in Force so long as the Districts of Ceylon, extending from Matura to Chilau, shall be in Possession of the English, and no longer. Should these Districts be restored to the Dutch, the Responsibility of Payment will necessarily

rily revert to them, in which Event the original Notes of the Dutch Government shall be restored to the Proprietors in Exchange for the Certificates granted by the British Government. The Officers commanding the British Forces are not authorised to provide for the Payment of the Arrears due to the Servants of the Company. This must be left to the future Determination of His Britannic Majesty.

The Copper Coin of the Island must find its own Value in the Course of Exchange.

Art. VII. All Private Property, without Exception, shall be secured to the Proprietors.

Answer.—Granted, with the Exception of all Military and Naval Stores, which, in every Instance, must be deemed Public Property.

Art. VIII. In which is expressly included the Funds of the Orphan House or the College for the Administration of the Effects of Infant Children, and of the Committee for managing the Poor Funds, as also the Two Ships now in the Roads, (Berlicum and Ensgezinheid,) which belong to Individuals in Holland, and are chartered by the Company as shall be proved.

Answer.—Granted, with Exception of the Ships, which must be deemed Public Property.

Art. IX. The Garrison shall march out with the Honors of War; pile their Arms, by Command of their own Officers, on the Esplanade, and again return to their Barracks. The Officers to keep their Side Arms; the Clevangs and Creeces of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Malays to be locked up in Chests, and on their Departure, on being set on Shore, to be returned to them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. X. The European Officers, Non-commissioned and Privates of the Battalion of Dutch Troops, and the Detachment of the Wirtembergh Regiment,

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doing Duty with it, as well as the Artillery and Seamen, shall be transported in English Ships from hence to Europe or Batavia, according to their Choice, with Permission to carry along with them their Women, Children, necessary Servants, and Baggage. None of the Officers, however, shall be removed from hence against their Will, as many of them are married, and have their Property here, and in case of any of them wishing to depart, Time shall be allowed them to arrange their Affairs to go where they please, upon their Parole of Honor not to serve in this War against England until they shall be exchanged.

Answer — The European Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, as well of the Dutch Battalion as of the Regiment of Wirtembergh, the Artillery, Engineers, and Marine, must be considered as Prisoners of War, and as such they will be treated with that Attention which the British Government has ever shewn to those whom the Fortune of War has placed in its Power. The Whole shall be sent to Madras.

Such of the Officers as desire to return to Ceylon, for the Reasons mentioned in this Article, will have Permission to do so, on giving their Parole of Honor not to serve during the present War against the English. Those who may desire to return to Europe shall be permitted to do so, on the same Conditions, but without any Claim on the British Government for Pay and Allowances of any Description.

Art. XI. As there are some Native born French in Garrison, they shall be transported to the French Islands if they choose it.

Answer. — The French of the Garrison will be considered as Prisoners of War and sent to Madras.

Art. XII.



Art. XII. The Malays that do not choose to remain here, shall be transported in English Ships with their Women and Children, to the Island of Java.

Answer.—The Malay Troops shall be sent from hence, with their Wives and Children, to Tutacoren, and from thence by easy Marches to Madras. They shall be subsisted while they remain Prisoners, and, if not taken into the British Service, shall at a convenient Time be sent to the Island of Java, at the Expence of the British Government.

Art. XIII. These Transportations shall take Place at the Expence of the English, and until that Time the Military, Europeans, as well as Malays, shall continue to enjoy their Pay and Emoluments, as was customary in the Company's Service. None of the Military shall be forced or even persuaded to enter into the Service of His Majesty, or the Honorable English Company.

Answer.—The Military Officers, European and Native, shall receive the same Pay allowed to them in the Dutch Service. The Non-commissioned and Privates will be subsisted according to the Regulations of the British Government for Prisoners of War. None shall be forced to enter the Service of Great Britain against their Consent.

Art. XIV. The Sepoys and Moormen in the Service shall have Liberty to return to their Birth Place.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XV. The Chingaleese Lascars, being Soldiers according to the Nature of their Service, and the Burghers and Civil Servants by the Laws of the Colony being obliged to take up Arms for its Defence, it shall not tend to prejudice those People.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVI. The Governor Van Angelbeck, the Commander of Gale, Fretz, and all the other Political or Commercial Servants, not required in their Official Capacities for the Purpose mentioned in Article III. shall have Permission to remain as private Individuals at Columbo, Gale, or other Place on the Island, or to betake themselves elsewhere. In the first Case, a reasonable Means of Subsistence shall be allowed to each according to his Rank. In the last they shall be permitted to carry their Effects along with them, without Payment of any Tax or Duty whatever, but then all Allowances to cease.

Answer.—Granted, with this Exception, that as the Commanders of the British Forces before Columbo are not authorised to grant the Subsistence required, this Subject must be referred to the Decision of the Government of Fort St. George.

Art. XVII. The respective Vendue Masters here and at Gale, shall be maintained during the Collection of the outstanding Balances, in Right of the Preference granted those People by the Company.

Answer.—Granted for all Balances now outstanding.

Art. XVIII. The Clergy and other Ecclesiastical Servants, shall continue in their Functions, and receive the same Pay and Emoluments as they had from the Company.

Answer.—Granted under the same Exception annexed to the Sixteenth Article.

Art. XIX. The Citizens and other Inhabitants shall be allowed to follow their Employments, and enjoy all Liberties and Privileges as the Subjects of His Majesty.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XX.

Art. XX. The Native Servants in the different Departments shall be continued in their Employ during their good Behaviour.

Answer.—Granted, subject to such Regulations as the British Government may hereafter judge necessary.

Art XXI. The Eastern Princes, Tommogoms, and other Men of Rank here as State Prisoners, and who receive a Monthly Subsistence, shall continue to receive it according to the List which shall be delivered.

Answer.—Granted while they remain in Ceylon.

Art. XXII. All Notarial Papers, such as Wills, Bills of Purchase and Sales, Obligations, Securities, Bonds, &c. shall continue in Force, and the Registers of them be presented by Commissaries appointed on both Sides for that Purpose.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XXIII. All Civil Suits depending in the Council of Justice shall be decided by the same Council according to our Laws.

Answer.—Granted; but they must be decided in Twelve Months from this Date.

Art. XXIV. The Deserters who are here shall be pardoned.

Answer.—All Deserters from the English Service must be unconditionally given up.

Art. XXV. The above Articles of Capitulation shall be faithfully fulfilled and confirmed by the Signature of the Officers commanding His Majesty's Sea and Land Forces, Colonel James Stuart and Captain Alan Hyde Gardner; and in case of any Thing appearing obscure, it shall be faithfully cleared up; and if any Doubts shall arise it shall be construed for the Benefit of the Besieged.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XXVI. (by Major Agnew). The Garrison shall march out, agreeably to the Ninth Article, at Ten o'Clock To-morrow Morning, when the Gate of Delft shall be delivered to a Detachment of the British Troops. The Governor Van Angelbeck will order an Officer to point out the Powder Magazines, Posts, and Public Stores, that Guards may be placed for their Security and the Preservation of Order in the Garrison.

Done in Columbo this Fifteenth Day of February,  
1796.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.  
J. GRAN. ANGELBECK.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. STUART.  
A. H. GARDNER.

A true Translation from the Original Articles in  
Dutch.

(Signed) JOHN M'DOUALL.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 23d, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, July 23, 1796.*

THE Letters, of which the following are Copies, have been received from the Honorable William Frederick Wyndham, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and from Mr. Udny, His Majesty's Consul at Leghorn, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD,

*Florence, June 22.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 18th Instant the French entered Bologna, to the Number of about 15,000 Men, having previously sent before them a Commissary and a Troop of Cavalry, to demand entrance into the City, with a Promise of treating it in a friendly Manner: In consequence, being Masters of the Town and Fortresses, they made the Garrison Prisoners of War, and sent them under Escort into the Milanese. The Pope's Legate they immediately ordered to quit the Bolognese.

On receiving this Information I immediately waited on the Prime Minister Seratti and the Marquis



Manfredini, to know whether His Royal Highness had any Intelligence of an Intent of the French to march into Tuscany, or to garrison Leghorn; and I had the most positive Assurances from both, that the French had no Idea at present of entering Leghorn.

I own, my Lord, that I do not place much Confidence in their Promises of not coming to Leghorn; I have therefore thought proper to write to the Admiral my Sentiments to that Effect, requesting him to leave some Vessels at Leghorn to carry off the Merchants and British Subjects, with their Effects, in case of a sudden Invasion. I have likewise desired the Consul to convene the British Factory, and to tell them not to rely too much on French Faith.

I have the Honor, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

MY LORD,

*Florence, June 25, 1796.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Situation of Affairs in this Country is materially changed: The Neutrality of the Grand Duke, which, from every Promise on the Part of the Directory at Paris and their Minister here, we had Reason to expect would be religiously respected, has been openly violated, by the March of a considerable Body of French Troops to Pistoia, the Destination of which I have Reason to believe, from a Variety of concurrent Circumstances, to be for Leghorn; and the Republic of Lucca has given Intimation to this Government, that such is, undoubtedly, the Project of the French. The Violation of the Neutrality is so palpable, and the Measures taken by the Enemy so apparently hostile, as to make it probable that the Country will not escape Contributions. I have omitted no Means of forwarding Information almost daily to the Consul and Admiral.

I have the Honor, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

MY LORD,

*Florence, June 25.*

I WAS this Day informed, by the Secretary of State, that a Column of French was on its March from Bologna, by the Way of Figuano and Perugia, of which he did not know the Number; that another Column, consisting of between 8 and 9,000, were to arrive this Day at Pistoia; that the Marquis Manfredini, who was dispatched by the Grand Duke to Bologna on the Instant with the strongest Remonstrances, and ordered to use his utmost Endeavours with Buonaparte and Salicetti to dissuade the French from entering Tuscany, had received for Answer, That no Orders had been given by the Directory at Paris to that Effect, and consequently it was not in their Power to do otherwise; and all that they would do, was to pass through Tuscany as speedily, friendly, and quietly as possible, and by whatever Road his Royal Highness should be pleased to dictate; but that the Commissaries and Two Generals of the Column, marching to Pistoia, being arrived there, have declared to the General Strafaldo (who was sent by the Grand Duke to meet them, and to give the necessary Orders to insure Tranquillity,) that they have no Orders to receive from the Grand Duke, and do not know the Route they shall take—a Circumstance utterly impossible, as they precede the Army to obtain Provisions.

I have the Honor, &amp;c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

*On Board His Majesty's Ship the Inconstant,  
Leghorn Road, June 27.*

MY LORD,

IN Consequence of the Intelligence which I received on the 24th Instant, from the Honorable William Frederick Wyndham, His Majesty's Minister at Florence, and from my different Emissaries on the Roads, that there was a considerable Probability that  
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the French would enter Leghorn, I immediately called a Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Factory, and communicated to them the abovementioned Information; and if equal Attention had been paid to it by all as was done by the principal Members, the Loss would have been far less considerable. I am happy, however, to be able to inform your Lordship, that by the extraordinary Exertions which have been made, and in particular by Captain Freemantle, commanding His Majesty's Ship the Inconstant, every English Ship in the Mole, Twenty-three in Number, together with great Part of the valuable Effects in the Warehouses, and about Two Hundred and Forty Oxen for the Use of His Majesty's Fleet, have, in the Course of Two Days and Nights, been saved.

I have the Honour, &c.

JOHN UDNY.

*Victory, off Toulon, July 1, 1796.*

MY LORD,

HAVING seen the Factory and English Subjects, and the Convoy, with their valuable Effects, safe into Corsica, I proceeded in His Majesty's Ship Inconstant, Captain Freemantle, to receive the Commander in Chief's Instructions for my future Government in the Service of His Majesty's Fleet; and having received Sir John Jervis's Orders, I am returning immediately to Corsica, in His Majesty's Ship Inconstant to rejoin the Factory and execute his Commands.

I am, &c.

JOHN UDNY.

Admiralty-Office, July 22, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Macbride to Mr. Nepean, dated on Board His Majesty's Ship Russell, in Yarmouth Roads, July 21, 1796.*

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the Arrival of His Majesty's Ship

Ship Glatton, after having had an action with six French Frigates, a Brig, and Cutter, off Helvoetsluys. Enclosed is a Letter from Captain Trollope, giving an Account of that spirited Affair: I have ordered her to the Nore to refit.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Trollope, of His Majesty's Ship the Glatton, to Vice-Admiral Macbride, commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Yarmouth Roads, dated the 21st Instant.*

I beg Leave to inform you, that, in pursuance of your Orders, I sailed in His Majesty's Ship Glatton on the 15th of July from Yarmouth-Roads, in order to join Captain Savage and a Squadron under his Command; and on the 16th at One P. M. we observed a Squadron about Four or Five Leagues off Helvoet. Owing to light Winds and Calms, it was Seven P. M. before we were near enough to discover the Squadron to consist of Six Frigates, One of which, the Commodore's Ship, appeared to mount near Fifty Guns; Two others appeared, about Thirty-six Guns, remarkably fine long Frigates; and the other Three smaller, and might mount about Twenty-eight Guns each. There were also a very fine Brig and Cutter with them. We soon suspected, from their Signals and their not answering our private Signals, that they were Enemies, and immediately cleared for Action, and bore down to them. From their manœuvring it was Ten at Night before we got close alongside the third Ship in the Enemy's Line, which from her Size we supposed to be the Commodore; when, after hailing her, and finding them to be a French Squadron, I ordered him to strike his Colours, which he returned with a Broadside, and I believe was well repaid by one from the Glatton, within Twenty Yards; after which the Action became general with the Enemy's Squadron, the Two Headmost of which had tacked, and One of the largest had

had placed herself alongside, and another on our Weather Bow, and the Sternmost had placed themselves on our Lee Quarter and Stern: In this Manner we were engaged on both Sides for a few Minutes, with our Yard-Arms nearly touching those of the Enemy on each Side; but I am happy to acquaint you that in less than Twenty Minutes the Weight of our Fire had beat them off on all Sides; but when we attempted to follow them, we, much to our Regret, found it impossible. I have no doubt, from the apparent Confusion the Enemy were in, we should have gained a decisive Victory, but unfortunately, in attempting to wear, we found every Part of our Running Rigging totally cut to Pieces, and the major Part of our Standing Rigging; every Stay, except the Mizzen, either cut or badly wounded, and our Masts and Yards considerably damaged. In this Situation although every Officer and Man exerted themselves to the utmost the whole Night, it was Seven in the Morning before the Ship was in tolerable Order to have renewed the Action. The Enemy, who appeared in the Morning in a close Line, seemed to have suffered very little in their Rigging, although I am certain they must have much Damage in their Hulls, at which the whole of our Fire was directed. As they did not choose to come near us again, although they must plainly have seen our disabled State, but made the best of their Way for Flushing, and we followed them as close as we could till the 17th at Nine A. M. when they were within Three Leagues of that Port, with the Hopes of meeting with some Assistance to enable me to destroy them; but it coming on to blow hard at West, in the disabled State the Ship was in we were forced to haul off the Shore; but although we were not able to take any of them, I trust you will think the Officers and Men whom I have the Honour to command in the Glatton, to whom I have Reason to give every Merit for their steady, gallant, and cool Behaviour in the Attack,



tack, have done their utmost, and also some Good, in driving so very superior a Force into Port to refit, that might have done very considerable Damage to our Trade had they got to Sea. I cannot conclude this without recommending to your Notice, in the strongest Manner, Lieutenant Robert Williams (2d), my First Lieutenant, who gave me every Assistance in his Power on the Upper Deck; and also Lieutenant Schomberg, Second Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Pringle, Third Lieutenant, who commanded on the Lower Deck; and also Captain Strangeways, of the Marines, who, I am very sorry to acquaint you, has received a bad Wound from a Musquet Ball in his Thigh, which is not extracted yet, who after he had received it, and had a Tourniquet on, insisted on coming on Deck to his Quarters again, where he remained, encouraging his Men, till he was faint with the Loss of Blood, and I was under the Necessity of ordering him to be carried down again; and all the Warrant Officers and Petty Officers and Ship's Company behaved as English Sailors always do on such Occasions. And I am particularly happy in acquainting you, that I have not lost one Life in so warm an Action, and only One wounded besides Captain Strangeways, viz. William Hall, the Corporal of Marines, who also received a Musquet Ball through his Thigh Bone; the Ball passed out on the opposite Side. Our small Loss can only be attributed to their firing totally at our Rigging to disable us, in which they too well succeeded; and His Majesty's Ship Glatton being unfit to keep the Sea from the Damage she has received in her Masts, Yards, and Rigging, I have thought fit, for the Good of His Majesty's Service, to come to Yarmouth Roads to refit.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF JULY 26th, 1796.

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*Parliament-Street, July 25, 1796.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Troops in the West Indies.

SIR,

*St. Vincent's, June 21, 1796.*

THE last Letter which I had the Honor to write to you was on the 31st of May, from St. Lucia, wherein I acquainted you with the Reduction of that Island. Brigadier-General Moore informs me, in a Letter of the 12th of June, that every Thing remained quiet, and I have every Reason to hope that the Measures he has adopted will tend to insure Tranquillity, as far as it depends upon him.

The Embarkation of the Artillery and Troops destined to act in St. Vincent and Grenada necessarily employed some Days, and at that Moment the Weather proved particularly unfavourable. The Whole, however, was embarked and ready to sail on the 3d of June. The St. Vincent Division was ordered to rendezvous at Kingston Bay, and that for Grenada at

at Cariacou, one of the Grenadines. While the Troops were assembling at the Rendezvous, Major-General Nicolls met me at Cariacou, where the Operations for Grenada were settled. On the 7th Instant I returned to St. Vincent, and on the 8th in the Evening the Troops disembarked. The following Day they marched in One Column, by the Right, as far as Stubbs, about Eight Miles from Kingston; each Division halted that Evening opposite to their respective Point of Attack. On the 10th in the Morning the Enemy's Flank was turned. Two Twelve Pounders, Two Six Pounders, and Two Howitzers, were advanced, with considerable Difficulty, within Six Hundred Yards of the Enemy's Works; but, notwithstanding our Efforts to drive the Enemy from their Post on the Old Vigie, by Means of a well-served Artillery, they maintained themselves from Seven in the Morning until Two in the Afternoon. Major-General Morshead had very handsomely, early in the Day, offered to carry the Redoubt by Assault, but being willing to spare the Lives of the Troops, and observing that the Part of the Line which he commanded laboured under Disadvantages, the Assault was deferred until the Decline of the Day rendered it absolutely necessary.

From Major-General Hunter's Division on the Right a Part of Lewenstein's Corps, and Two Companies of the 42d Regiment, with some Island Rangers, availed themselves of the Profile of the Hill, and lodged themselves within a very short Distance of the Fort. At Two o'Clock the Two remaining Companies of the 42d Regiment, from Major-General Hunter's Column, and the Buffs, supported by the York Rangers from Major General Morshead's, were ordered to advance to the attack. The Enemy, unable to withstand their Ardour, retired from their first, second, and third Redoubts, but rallied round the New Vigie, their principal Post. They were  
now

now fully in our Power, as Brigadier-General Knox had cut off their Communication with the Charib Country, and Lieutenant Colonel Dickens, of the 34th Regiment, who had been previously ordered to make a Diversion with the Remains of his own and the 2d West India Regiments upon their Right, where the Charibs were posted, had succeeded beyond Expectation, having forced the Charibs to retire, and taken their Post. The Enemy, therefore, in the New Vigie, desired to capitulate, which was granted upon the Conditions herewith inclosed.

The Number of Prisoners about 700. At the first of the Attack, the Charibs, and, towards the Close of it, near 200 of the Insurgents of the Island, made their Escape into the Woods.

Lieutenant Colonel Spencer, with 600 Men, was immediately detached to Mount Young, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gower, with 300 Men, embarked to go by Sea to Owia; but being unable to land, on Account of the Surf, he has returned, the Troops have been disembarked, and he has marched through the Charib Country.

I feel myself under great Obligations to Major-General Hunter, and to the Gentlemen of the Island, for the local Information which they gave me, and for the Zeal and Intelligence which they shewed in conducting the Columns. I have to thank Major-General Morhead for his Exertions; and I am highly satisfied with the spirited Behaviour of the Officers and Soldiers. The Corps of Island Rangers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey and Major Jackson, rendered essential Service. Captain Douglas, of the Royal Engineers, was among the Wounded, and is since dead. He is a real Loss to the Service in this Country, as he was indefatigable in the Discharge of his Duty, and had acquired a minute Knowledge of this Island.

Captain Woolley, of His Majesty's Ship the *Arethusa*, was intrusted by Rear Admiral Sir Hugh Christian

Christian with the Command of the Navy, acting with us in the Expeditions against St. Vincent and Grenada, in which I can say, with the greatest Truth, he has conducted himself with very great Judgment and Good-Will.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

*ARTICLES of CAPITULATION which Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the West Indies, grants to the French Government in St. Vincent, the 11th of June 1796.*

Art. I. The Garrison of the Vigie and Dependencies to march out this Day at Twelve o'Clock, and lay down their Arms.

Art. II. The Negroes, &c. are to return to their respective Proprietors.

Art. III. The rest of the Garrison become Prisoners of War. The Officers are allowed to retain their Swords, and all are allowed to keep their Private Effects.

Art. IV. Such Persons as have been guilty of Murders, or of burning Houses or Estates, must be subject to the Judgment of the Laws of the Island.

Art. V. The Commandant of the French Troops shall cause to be given up, as soon as possible, all the Posts which the French Troops are in Possession of in this Island; and the said Troops are to become Prisoners upon the Conditions granted to the Garrison of the Vigie.

Art. VI. The Commandant of the French Troops shall be responsible that all Artillery, Ammunition, and Stores of every Kind shall be delivered up to the British Troops in the Order they are now in, and any Injury or Waste committed upon them from this Time will be considered as a Breach of Faith.

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Art.



Art. VII. By the Fourth Article it is understood that all Persons, except such as come under the Meaning of that Article, are for this Time pardoned for having departed from their Allegiance to His Majesty.

Art. VIII. In Addition to the First Article, the Commander in Chief Consents that the Garrison should march out with the Honours of War.

(Signed) RA. ABERCROMBY.  
T. WOLLEY.

WE, the undersigned, Administrators of the French Army in this Island, accept the above Articles of Capitulation, subject to the Sanction of the delegated Commissary, and of the Military Commander.

(Signed) CH. SUGUE, Administrator.  
G. AUDIBERT, BOUNY, Commandant en  
Com. Del. Second. (For the Com-  
mander in Chief of the Re-  
publican Army Mareinier.)  
D. VICTOR, Aide de Camp.

*Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores taken at  
the New Vigie, and Mounts Young and William,  
St. Vincents, June 19, 1796.*

#### At NEW VIGIE.

Brass Ordnance, on Travelling Carriages, which are  
in general unserviceable.

2 Light Six-Pounders, 1 Light Three-Pounder, 1  
Five and Half Inch Howitzer.

Mortars on Beds, 1 Eight-Inch, 1 Five and Half  
Inch, 1 Four and Two-fifths Inch.

Iron Guns, 1 Four-Pounder, 1 Swivel.

Shot, for light Six-Pounders, 143 Round, 58 Case,  
39 Grape.

91 Flannel Cartridges, filled with 1lb. and Quarter of Powder.

Shot for light Three-Pounders, 111 Round, 63 Case.

102 Flannel and Paper Cartridges, filled with 1lb. of Powder.

Shells, for Five and Half Inch Howitzers, 92 empty, 14 filled.

252 Fuzes.

Shells, for Eight-Inch Mortars, 27 empty, 8 filled.

88 Fuzes.

Shells, for Four and Two-fifths Inch Mortars, 116 empty.

54 Fuzes.

#### GENERAL STORES.

2 Drudging Boxes.

2 Sets of Powder Measures.

1 Brafs Quadrant.

1 Engine for drawing Fuzes.

4 Boxes of Musket Ball Cartridges (3 of which are damaged).

4000 Musket Balls.

3 Powder Horns.

1 Barrel of Powder (damaged).

2 Ammunition Carts.

300 Twelvepenny Nails.

400 Tenpenny Ditto.

1000 Musket Flints.

#### AT MOUNTS YOUNG and WILLIAM.

Brafs Ordnance, on Travelling Carriages, which in general are unserviceable.

1 Light Six-pounder, 1 long and 2 light Three-Pounders, 1 Five and Half Inch Howitzer.

Mortars on Beds,—1 Eight-Inch, 1 Four and Two-fifths Inch.

Iron Gun, 1 Four-Pounder.

Shot, for light Six-Pounders, 24 Round.

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Shot,

Shot, for light Three-Pounders, 31 Round.  
Shells, for Five Inch and Half Howitzers, 32 empty.  
175 Fuzes.  
Shells, for Eight-Inch Mortars, 67 empty.  
Shells, for Four Two-fifths Inch Mortars, 158 empty.  
66 Fuzes.

VAUG. LLOYD, Brig Gen.  
Colonel of Artillery.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's Forces in the Attack of the Vigie, and adjacent Posts. St. Vincent's. June 10, 1796.*

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—1 British and 2 Irish Rank and File wounded.  
Royal Engineers.—1 Captain wounded.  
3d Regiment, or Buffs.—1 Ensign, 6 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 15 Rank and File, wounded.  
34th Regiment.—2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 6 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 9 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 16 Rank and File, wounded.  
40th Regiment.—1 Rank and File wounded.  
42d Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 23 Rank and File, wounded.  
46th Regiment.—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.  
59th Regiment.—1 Captain wounded.  
2d West India.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, killed; 1 Captain, 9 Rank and File, wounded.  
Loewenstein's Yagers.—4 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 10 Rank and File, wounded.  
York Rangers.—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File, wounded.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey's Rangers.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 10 Rank and File, wounded.

Major

Major Jackson's Island Rangers.—1 Rank and File killed; 4 Rank and File wounded.

Total.—1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 31 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 15 Serjeants, 6 Drummers, 109 Rank and File, wounded.

In the Absence of the Adj. General,

T. BUSBY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Officers killed and wounded.*

Captain Douglas, of the Royal Engineers, wounded.  
Captain Johnston and Ensign Houston, of the 3d or Buffs, killed.

Lieutenants O'Donoughue and Georges, of the 34th, wounded.

Volunteer Gordon, of the 34th, wounded, (since dead).

Lieutenant Simon Frazer, jun. of the 42d, wounded.

Captain Wharton, of the 59th, wounded.

Captain M'Lean, of the 2d West India Regiment, killed; and Captain Elrington wounded.

Lieutenant Thirion, and Ensign Du Bec, of Loewenstein's Yagers, wounded.

Major De Lerval, of the York Rangers, wounded.

Captain Ross and Volunteer Clayton, of Haffey's Rangers, wounded.

*Not included in this Return.*

2 Rank and File, of the 59th Regiment, wounded.  
Major Cosby and Volunteer Love, of the 63d Regiment, wounded.

S I R,

St. Vincent's, June 22, 1796.

I HAD the Honour to inform you, that, in Concert with Major-General Nicolls at Cariacou, the Arrangement for the Attack of Grenada was settled. The troops were in consequence disembarked at Palmiste, near Goyave, where the Enemy had their principal Posts, while Brigadier-General Campbell

advanced from the Windward Side of the Island to attack the Enemy's Rear. Major-General Nicolls, in his Letter of the 11th of June, reports to me that the Commandant of the French Troops at Goyave had surrendered himself, with Part of the Force under his Command, and that the Remainder, under Fedon, had retired to their Strong Hold in the high Mountains above Goyave. He likewise informs me that several of the most guilty of the old French Inhabitants had surrendered themselves. In this Part of our Operations we have to regret the Loss of Major De Ruvynes, of the Royal Artillery, who was killed immediately after the Disembarkation of the Troops at Goyave. The fortunate Issue of the Business at St. Vincent's permitted me to visit Grenada, where I found Fedon invested: His Force is supposed not to exceed 300 Men, without any regular Supply of Provisions, but in a Situation very difficult of Access. Major-General Nicolls was directed to straighten him as much as possible, and not to grant him any Terms short of unconditional Submission. The Atrocity of his Character, and the Crimes of which he has been guilty, render it impossible to treat with him upon any other Terms.

Before I left Grenada there appeared a general Disposition in the Revolted to submit, and to throw themselves upon the Mercy of the British Government.

I cannot forbear mentioning that Brigadier-General Hope, with his usual Zeal, offered his Services in the Operations at Grenada, and very much contributed to the Success which followed. I have hitherto received no Return of the Killed and Wounded, but I am happy to say that the Number is inconsiderable. Captain Scott, of His Majesty's Ship Hebe, conducted the Disembarkation, and gave general Satisfaction.

This Letter will be delivered to you by Captain Hay, of the Royal Engineers, who came out with  
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the Expedition as a Volunteer ; he has acted as my Aide-de-Camp, and as Chief Engineer at the Attack of St. Lucia.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

SIR,

*St. Vincent's, June 23, 1796.*

SINCE I had the Honor to write to you Yesterday, I have received the following Inclosures from Major-General Nicolls at Grenada, which contain an additional Proof of the good Conduct and Spirit of the Officers and Men of His Majesty's Troops employed on this Service : We may now flatter ourselves that the Insurrection in the Island of Grenada is nearly, if not altogether, quelled.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY, Lt. Gen.

*Copy of a Letter from Major-General Nicolls to Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, dated Gonyave, June 21, 1796.*

SIR,

YOUR Excellency knew that the Weather being favorable the Morning of the 18th, Brigadier-General Campbell's Brigade, and the Brigade commanded by Colonel Count D'Heillimer, had marched from their Position on Mount St. John's and Chadeans ; the former to force a Post the Enemy had established at Michells, and afterwards to proceed against their Camp at Aches, while the Count's Brigade were to try to get above the Enemy, and at the Back of their Redoubts on Morne Quaquo. Lieutenant-Colonel Gledistanes, who was posted with the 57th Regiment at the Head of Grand Roy Valley, (which is on the opposite Side of Morne Quaquo to that on which Count D'Heillimer was to attack,) was desired to send a strong Detachment on the Back of the Mountain, and, if he found the Enemy's Re-

doubts available, instantly to attack them, but, if too strong to be entered without further Preparation, to take Post as near them as possible, and there wait further Instructions. Such was the General Disposition made for the Attack of their Two strong Positions on Morne Quaquo, and Foret Noir, (commonly called Aches Camp) while a small Detachment of Three Companies of the Colonial Black Corps, and the Grenadiers of the 38th Regiment, went against a Post the Enemy had at the Head of Beau Sejour Valley.

The Troops were successful every where, and nearly at the same Hour on the Morning of the 19<sup>th</sup>, we were in full Possession of every established Post we heard the Enemy had in this Island. We were divided in Search of the Monsters in every Direction; I can call them by no other Name, as, when they saw our Men on the Point of forcing what they thought their impregnable Posts on Morne Quaquo, they led out a Number of White People they had Prisoners, stripped them, tied their Hands behind their Backs, and then murdered them.—Above Twenty were put to Death in this barbarous Manner.

The Conduct of Brigadier-General Campbell and Count D'Heillimer has been officer-like and meritorious, and, as such, I take the Liberty of mentioning them to your Excellency; indeed Count D'Heillimer's Disposition for the Attack was so judiciously made, and so well executed by Lewenstein's Yagers in particular, and the Royal Etrangers, who got up to the Top of the Mountain in the Night, that when the Enemy saw them, soon after Day-light, in Possession of their upper small Post at the Vigie, their Resistance was afterwards feeble, and as our Troops advanced they abandoned their Works and fled into the Woods, where the Yagers soon followed them. I cannot speak with any Certainty of the Enemy's Loss on the 19<sup>th</sup>, but  
Yesterday

Yesterday Count D'Heillimer informed me his different Parties in the Woods killed 109 Brigands.

I send a List of the Killed and Wounded of our Troops since they landed the 9th Instant.

The French Inhabitants who, through Fear, or Compulsion, as some of them say, or through Inclination, as is generally believed here, had joined the Insurgents, have come in, and given themselves up to me. I have sent them all to the Lieutenant-Governor's to be tried by the Civil Power.

If we have a few Days of Dry Weather, we hope to clear the Country so far as to enable me to put the Troops in comfortable Quarters, agreeably to your Excellency's Orders.

We have taken, in their different Posts, since the 9th Instant, above Twenty Pieces of Cannon, many of them so bad that, though they used them, our Artillery Men would not think it safe to do so. The Ammunition we found in their Batteries was chiefly calculated for close Attack, being Grape and Cannoner, made of Pieces of cut Iron; they had but few Round Shot. I send inclosed a Copy of the Terms of Capitulation made with Captain-Commandant Joffey, under which near 180 have surrendered, and are now on board a Transport in this Bay, waiting your further Directions.

Captain Rutherford, of the Engineers, wishes to go to St. Vincent, and returns by the Vessel that carries this. And I send my Major of Brigade, Captain Drew, who is an intelligent Officer, and is perfectly acquainted with every Thing that has been done here, and able to answer any Questions your Excellency may wish to ask, where I have not been particular or explicit enough.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

OL. NICOLLS,  
Maj. Gen.

*Mount Nesbit, June 10, 1796.*

**TERMS of CAPITULATION** *agreed upon by Major-General Oliver Nicolls, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Island of Grenada, and Captain Jossey, Commanding the Troops of the French Republic in the same Island.*

**Art. I.** The Posts under the Command of the above Commandant Jossey, viz. Mabonia, or Dugaldstone, the Vigie, or the Hill of Gouyave, and Dalincourt, shall be surrendered to the Arms of His Britannic Majesty.

**Art. II.** The Battalion, of which the said Captain Jossey is Commandant, the Artillery, and Commissariat of the French Republic, comprehending, however, no Person not formerly free, shall be Prisoners of War, and remain so till exchanged.

**Art. III.** The Garrison of each Post shall march out with the Honors of War, and lay down their Arms in such Place as will be pointed out to them, after which they will be conducted to the most convenient Place till they can be embarked.

**Art. IV.** All Guns, Ordnance Stores, Commissary's Stores, Public Papers, and Effects belonging to the French Republic, or actually in the Posts occupied by their Troops, are to be delivered up faithfully to the proper Officers who will be sent to receive them.

**Art. V.** The Officers will retain their Swords, and both Officers and Men their Baggage.

**Art. VI.** The Post of Mabonia will be taken Possession of as soon as the Capitulation is signed: that of Gouyave an Hour afterwards; and the Post of Dalincourt at Four o'Clock this Afternoon.

(Signed) **OLIVER NICOLLS,**  
Major-General.  
**JOSSEY.**

*Return of His Majesty's and Colonial Troops killed and wounded in the Island of Grenada, from the 9th to the 19th of June 1796.*

Royal Artillery.—1 Major, 1 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Regiment (or Buffs).—1 Rank and File killed ;  
5 Rank and File wounded.

8th Regiment (or King's).—1 Rank and File killed ;  
5 Rank and File wounded.

27th Regiment.—1 Rank and File killed.

Loewenstein's Yagers.—4 Rank and File killed ; 1  
Captain, 1 Subaltern, 19 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Etrangers.—2 Rank and File killed ; 1 Sub-  
altern, 24 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Black Rangers.—1 Subaltern, 1 Rank and  
File, wounded.

Total.—9 Rank and File killed ; 1 Major, 1 Cap-  
tain, 3 Subalterns, 55 Rank and File, wounded.

N. B. Major De Ruvynes since dead of his Wounds.

(Signed) T. G. DREW.  
Major of Brigade.

Admiralty-Office, July 26, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Wolley, of His Majesty's  
Ship Arethusa, to Mr. Nepean, dated in Kingstown  
Bay, St. Vincent's, June 23, 1796.*

SIR,

HAVING received Orders from the Rear-Ad-  
miral Sir Hugh C. Christian to proceed with Lieu-  
tenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby in His Ma-  
jesty's Ship Arethusa, under my Command, and  
co-operate with him in the Reduction of the Islands  
of St. Vincents and Grenada, and not knowing what  
Opportunity the Rear-Admiral may have of commu-  
nicating the Intelligence I have, from Time to  
Time, sent him of the Progress of His Majesty's  
Arms, I think it my Duty to take the Occasion that  
offers



offers by the Rose Indiaman, of acquainting you, for the Information of their Lordships, that the whole of the French Force in this Island have laid down their Arms by Capitulation, after an obstinate Resistance, in which the Army lost as little as could be expected from the Nature of the Posts they had to attack.

I have also the Pleasure to inform you, that in Grenada the Success has been nearly equal, there only remaining to be subdued the Rebel Fedon, and a few of his Associates, whose atrocious Murders and Crimes have precluded all Hopes of Pardon. They have retired to a strong Post in the Mountains, where they are surrounded by the Army under General Nicolls, with little Prospect of escaping the Punishment they deserve.

I have done my Endeavours with the Ships under my Orders to co operate with General Sir Ralph Abercromby; and he has had the Goodness to thank the Seamen for their Exertions.

General Nicolls also speaks in the highest Terms of the Judgment and Exertions of Captains Scott, Otway, Searl, and Warner, whom I ordered, in the Hebe, Mermaid, Pelican, and Beaver, to cover the Landing of the Troops at Grenada, which was happily effected without Loss to the Army. Inclosed I send you a List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships under my Orders on this Occasion, and have the Honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

T. WOLLEY.

Since writing the above, an Officer has arrived from Grenada, with the agreeable Intelligence from General Nicolls that, nearly at the same Hour, he made an Attack on the Three Mountain Posts, held by Fedon and his Brigands, with Success, and that the whole of Grenada is now in our Possession; but that Fedon himself got into the Woods, after having murdered

murdered all the White People remaining at Morne Quaquo, both Friends and Foes. About Thirty dead Bodies were found, but it does not appear that above Twelve of them were English, and even some of them, it is supposed, were Deserters. Every Vigilance will be used by the Troops and Inhabitants to prevent his Escape.

*List of the Killed and Wounded.*

Arethusa.—1 Seaman badly wounded on Shore with the Troops at St. Vincent's.

Mermaid.—7 Seamen killed, and 5 Seamen wounded, by the Bursting of a Main-Deck Gun while covering the Landing at Grenada.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 26th, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, July 26.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Colonel Graham by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Head Quarters, Roveredo, June 30, 1796.

**I**N the Morning of the 28th Instant the Enemy made several Attacks on the Line of Posts across Monte Baldo, all the Way from the Adige, to the Lago di Gerda. They forced One Point near the Centre, where the Resistance was feeble, but, being repulsed every where else, were soon obliged to abandon it. The Enemy have detached a Number of Men into the Milanois, and General Kellerman is preparing to besiege the Citadel. They have likewise detached a Body (it is said of 8 or 10,000 Men) to Ferrara and Bologna. Their Force, therefore, at present near Mantua, is much reduced, and since the last Sortie, in which their Loss was very considerable, they have kept at a greater Distance.

*Downing-*

*Downing-Street, July 26.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Rieberg, near Ettlingen, July 6, 1796.

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that His Royal Highness the Archduke assembled near Graben on the 3d Instant the Troops with which he was marching against General Moreau; on the 4th he moved to Mulberg, near Carlsruhe, and on the 5th to the Murg, a River that rises in the Black Forest, and falls into the Rhine about a League from Rastadt.

On the 4th General De La Tour's advanced Posts, which had till then occupied Buhl and Stollhoffen, were obliged to fall back towards the Murg, and on the 5th they recrossed that River, after having resisted for many Hours an Attack that the Enemy made upon them, with a very superior Force, from Odenan, in the Murg Valley, quite to the Rhine. The same Evening Intelligence was received, that the Wirtemberg Troops, and Part of the Contingent of the Circle of Swabia, had abandoned the Pass of Friedenstadt, in the Mountains of the Black Forest, the Possession of which enables the Enemy to operate against the Archduke's Left, and to cut off His Royal Highness's Communication with the Prince of Condé's Army, and the Corps of Austrians that was stationed in the Brisgaw, under the Command of General Frolich, at the same Time that it lays open to them the Duchy of Wirtemberg and the Routes  
leading

leading to the Austrian Magazines at Villmgen and Rothweil.

This Circumstance, so important in its possible Consequences, and so unexpected, from the Position which covers the Pass of Friedenstadt, being considered, as in Reality it is, almost inattackable, obliged His Royal Highness to retire towards Ettlingen on the 6th, and to detach a strong Corps into the Mountains on his Left to secure that Flank, and to endeavour to re-establish a Communication with the Prince of Condé and General Frolich, who will probably have been obliged to fall back towards Willingen, as their Right, and even their Rear, must be endangered if they remained in the Brisgaw after the Swabian Troops had retreated.

The Enemy's Progress on the Lower Rhine has also been considerable. According to the last Reports General Jourdain was marching to the Lahn, with that Part of his Army which had crossed the Rhine at Neuwied; with the Remainder he was manœuvring against the Austrian Corps that was stationed at Neukirchen, about Four Leagues from Dillingbourg; and it is by no Means impossible that he may soon advance to the Mein, as the Austrian Army of the Rhine has been too much weakened by the very large Detachments which it was obliged to send to Italy in the Beginning of June, to be able now effectually to oppose the Enemy's Progress on all Sides at the same Time.

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*Parliament-Street, July 26.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Gordon Forbes, Commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Island of St. Domingo, dated Môle St. Nicolas, June 20, 1796.



I MENTIONED some Time since my Intentions of taking Possession of the Parish of Bombarde; accordingly I marched from hence on the 8th Instant, with a considerable Body of Troops, against the Fort, a Distance of Fifteen Miles. The only Road by which Cannon could be transported, was filled with Abbatis, the Road broke up, Stone Walls built across, and every possible Impediment made Use of to prevent our Approach; added to which, there was not a Drop of Water to be procured. From all these Circumstances, and the excessive Heat of the Weather, our Troops suffered considerably, but, by great Exertions of both Officers and Men, all Difficulties were removed, and, after we had surrounded the Fort, the Garrison, consisting of about Three Hundred Whites, surrendered on Condition of laying down their Arms, and retiring to the next Republican Territory. I have left a sufficient Garrison to protect the Place, and I have no Doubt the Parish will be productive of great Benefit to the Garrison of the Mole, the Air being remarkably wholesome, and it affords a great Quantity of Vegetables and fresh Provisions. I have the Honor to inclose a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the above Occasion.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Attack against Bombarde, June 8, 1796.*

32d Foot.—2 Officers killed; 1 Officer, 6 Rank and File, wounded.

39th Foot.—1 Rank and File missing.

56th Foot.—1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File missing.

81st Foot.—3 Rank and File killed; 2 Rank and File wounded.

General Lewis's Regiment.—1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

Royal Artillery.—1 Officer, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Artificers.—1 Rank and File wounded.

York Hussars.—1 Serjeant killed ; 1 Rank and File, wounded ; and 3 Horses killed.

Rohan Hussars.—2 Horses killed.

Total.—2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, killed ; 2 Officers, 16 Rank and File, wounded ; 4 Rank and File missing ; and 5 Horses killed.

*Officers killed.*

Lieutenant Nesbitt and Adjutant Rofs of the 32d.

*Officers wounded.*

Major Thompson of the Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Crawley, of the 32d Foot.

COOTE MANNINGHAM,  
Adj. Gen.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 30th, 1796.

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*Downing Street, July 30, 1796.*

THE Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was received from Colonel Graham, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Roveredo, July 4, 1796.

ON the 30th Ult. I had the Honor of informing your Lordship that the Enemy made an unsuccessful Attack on Monte Baldo on the 28th; since that, all has remained quiet. Marshal Wurmser arrived here this Morning.

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*Downing Street, July 30, 1796.*

THE Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Crauford, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Eisingen, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1796.

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that, on the 7th and 8th Instants, the Archduke remained in the Possession of Ettlingen, in order to give Time for the Arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce His Royal Highness's Army; and the Corps that had been detached into the Mountains, under the Command of General Keim, to cover the Left, was ordered to take its principal Position at Frawen Alb.

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the Night of the 7th. On the 8th the Disposition was made to attack General Moreau on the 10th, in the Position of the Murg, at Rastadt, Kuppenheim and Gertzbach, and, on the 9th, whilst the preparatory Movements were executing, in order to bring the Troops forward to the different Points from whence they were to advance, the next Morning, the Enemy forced back the Archduke's Advanced Posts with a Part of their Army, whilst their principal Force attacked General Keim. His Royal Highness immediately supported his Advanced Posts, and was victorious on his Right, and along his whole Front; but General Keim, after having made a most obstinate Resistance, was obliged to yield to the Superiority of Numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in March to cover that General's Left Flank, did the same; and as this unfortunate Circumstance gave the Enemy Possession of all the Passes in the Mountains, on the Archduke's Left, His Royal Highness found himself under the Necessity of marching with his Main Army to Pfortzheim, on the 10th, where he is now encamped.

The Austrians lost on this Occasion about Sixteen Hundred Men and Four Pieces of Cannon. The Loss of the French cannot be exactly ascertained, but it must have been very considerable.

The

The Prince of Condé's Corps, which has behaved with great Bravery, was at Villingen on the 8th, the Date of the last Accounts that were received from it. The Austrian General Frolich still remained in the Brisgaw.

The Enemy has passed the Lahn, and the Army, which was left for the Defence of that Part of the Country, has retired to the Position of Bergen, having thrown proper Garrisons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein.





# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 6th, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, August, 6, 1796.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Colonel Craufurd by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Feibach, near Stutgard, July 19, 1796.

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke, upon receiving Intelligence that the Enemy were marching towards Stutgard, with a View to cut off His Royal Highness's direct Communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Condé, moved from his Camp near Pfortzheim, on the 14th Instant, to Vahingen, upon the River Entz, where he remained the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, as the Enemy continued their March towards Stutgard, His Royal Highness moved to Schwebertingen, and on the 18th to Ludwigsberg, having detached Two small Corps to occupy the Bridges over the Neckar at Canstadt, Unter Turhnen, and Esslingen, in order to cover his Left Flank, and secure the  
great

great Road from Stutgard to Ulm, by which lays his Communication with his principal Magazines.

In the Afternoon of the 18th the Enemy arrived at Stutgard, and attempted to dislodge the Austrian advanced Posts, which were placed in such a Manner as to command the Roads leading from that City to Ludwigſberg and Canſtadt.

The Attack commenced about Four o'Clock, and was directed with much Violence againſt Two diſtinct Corps; that on the Left poſted near Canſtadt, under the Command of General Baillet, and that on the Right, between Canſtadt and Feyerbach, under the Prince John of Lichtenſtein. On the Heights of Canſtadt the Enemy were repulſed Three Times, but they ſucceeded in making themſelves Maſters of the Commanding Ground on the Prince of Lichtenſtein's Right Flank, as he had not Troops enough to occupy it in ſufficient Force.

However, His Highneſs determined to wait till the laſt Moment for the Arrival of General Devay, who was marching to his Support with another Division of the Troops that formed the advanced Poſts of the Army. In the mean Time the Enemy gained ſo much Ground, that even their Muſquetry Fire along the Front and on the Right Flank croſſed in the Prince of Lichenſtein's Ranks, and it was with the greateſt Difficulty he could keep them from falling upon his Rear. At this critical Moment General Devay appeared, and defeated that Part of the Enemy's Troops who were in Poſſeſſion of the Heights on the Prince of Lichtenſtein's Right. This gave his Highneſs an Opportunity of attacking in Front, which he did with a Degree of Succels that fully rewarded the exemplary Firmneſs diſplayed by himſelf and his ſmall Corps during the whole Affair; and General Baillet having maintained his Ground on the Left, notwithstanding the repeated Efforts made to diſlodge him, the Action terminated, to-

wards Nine o'Clock at Night, in Favour of the Austrians.

Their Loss amounted to about 900 Men ; that of the Enemy was certainly much greater.

On the 19th His Royal Highness crossed the Neckar, and encamped at Felbach, for the Purpose of covering more effectually his Communication with Ulm.

The Contingent Troops of the Circle of Suabia having quitted the Position of Sultz, on the Neckar, and retired behind Keckingen, the Prince of Condé and General Frolich, who had united at Villingen, and were still there on the 17th, will by this Time have been obliged most probably to fall back.

General Wartensleben withdrew the Garrison of Francfort on the 14th Instant, as that Place is not capable of Defence ; and he arranged with General Jourdan a partial Armistice for Two Days, to give Time for carrying off what still remained there belonging to the Austrians. On the 16th, finding that the Enemy were detaching round his Right, through the Bishopric of Fulda, His Excellency continued his Retreat towards Wurtzburg, in the Neighbourhood of which Place he was with his whole Force when the last Accounts came from him : So that Wurtzburg upon the Mein, Canstadt and Esslingen on the Neckar, and Sigmaringen on the Danube, may be considered at this Moment as nearly the principal Points of the Austrian Position.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. CRAUFURD.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 13<sup>th</sup>, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, August 13, 1796.*

**A**N Explanatory Article to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Majesty and the United States of America, was concluded and signed, at Philadelphia, on the 4<sup>th</sup> Day of May last, by Phineas Bond, Esq. on the Part of His Majesty, and by Timothy Pickering, Esq. on the Part of the United States; and the same has been duly ratified by the Two Contracting Parties.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 20th, 1796.

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*Admiralty Office, August 20, 1796.*

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, has been transmitted by Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, in his Letter, dated on Board His Majesty's Ship Victory, off Toulon, July 18, 1796.

*Captain, Porto Ferrajo,  
July 10, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you, that the Troops under the Command of Major Duncan took Possession of the Forts and Town of Porto Ferrajo, this Day at Ten o'Clock.

On my joining the Convoy from Bastia Yesterday Forenoon, Major Duncan having done me the Favor to come on board, we concerted the most proper Methods for speedily executing the Viceroy's Instructions to the Major.

The Troops were landed last Night, about One Mile to the Westward of the Town, under the Direction of Captain Stuart, of the Peterell, and the Major



Major immediately marched close to the Gate on the West Side; and at Five o'Clock this Morning sent in to the Governor the Viceroy's Letter, containing the Terms which would be granted to the Town, and gave him Two Hours for his Answer. At half past Five I came on Shore, when we received a Message from the Governor, desiring One Hour more to consult with the principal Inhabitants. We took this Opportunity to assure the Tuscan Inhabitants, that they should receive no Injury whatever in their Persons or Property.

Having ordered the Ships into the Harbour to their several Stations, before appointed, the Major and myself determined, should the Terms offered be rejected, to instantly open the Fire of the Ships, and to storm the Place on every Point from the Land and Sea.

The Harmony and good Understanding between the Army and Navy employed on this Occasion will, I trust, be a farther Proof of what may be effected by the hearty Co-operation of the Two Services.

I cannot conclude without expressing my fullest Approbation of the Zeal and good Conduct of every Captain, Officer and Man in the Squadron; and also that during the Time I was necessarily employed on Shore, that my First Lieutenant, Edward Berry, commanded the Ship, and placed her opposite the Grand Bastion, within Half Pistol-Shot, and in such a Manner as could not have failed, had we opened our Fire, to have had the greatest Effect.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, with great Respect,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

(Signed). HORATIO NELSON.

*Sir John Jervis, K. B.*

N. B. The Place is mounted with One Hundred Pieces of Cannon, and garrisoned by Four Hundred Regulars, besides Militia.

*Ships*

*Ships' Names.*

Captain, 74 Guns.

Inconstant, 36 Guns, Captain Fremantle.

Flora, 36 Guns, Captain Middleton.

Southampton, 32 Guns, Captain Macnamara.

Peterell, 16 Guns, Captain Stuart.

Vaneau Brig, Lieutenant Gourly.

Rose Cutter, Lieutenant Walker.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 23d, 1796.

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*Downing Street, August 23, 1796.*

THE Letters, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Colonel Craufurd by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, *Eßlingen. July 12, 1796.*

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that News arrived this Morning of General Wartenleben's having been attacked, on the 10th Instant, by General Jourdan, at Friedberg, just as he was preparing to retire to Bengen, and assemble his Army in that Camp.

The Enemy were, according to all Reports, near Four Times as strong as the Austrians; and the latter, after having repulsed Three successive Attacks, were obliged to retire to Bengen, with the Loss of several Hundred Men, and One Cannon.

General Wartenleben's Army had been divided into Three Corps along the Lahn, all of which were directing their March towards Bengen, but neither of them was sufficiently strong to make a Stand of  
any

any Consequence, with a Probability of Success. The Enemy, therefore, having arrived at the Point of Friedberg, by rapid Marches, the Morning of the Day that the Austrians intended to quit that Post, found a Force by no Means adequate to resist them, and profited of this Circumstance as I have mentioned above.

Proper Garrisons are left in Mayence, Manheim, Phillipsbourg and Ehrenbreitstein.— The Archduke remains encamped at Pfortzheim; the Prince of Condé at Villenger, and General Froligh is still in the Brisgaw.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

C CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,  
Gemund, July 24, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that His Royal Highness the Archduke, upon receiving Intelligence of the Enemy's Intention to dislodge the Corps at Esslingen, and thus make themselves Masters of the Great Road from Stutguard to Ulm, reinforced that important Post in the Night of the 20th, and made the necessary Dispositions for a most vigorous Defence.

On the 21st the Enemy made several Feints on the Right, and along the whole Front of the Camp of Felbach, whilst they marched against the Heights of Esslingen with a very superior Force. Their Attack commenced there about Seven o'Clock in the Morning; and, after Five unsuccessful Efforts, they were obliged to retire to Hohenheim near Stutgard.

The Skill with which this Position was detended, and the Vigor displayed in repulsing the reiterated and severe Attacks on Grounds so intersected and woody, that neither Cavalry nor Artillery could act with Efficacy, do equal Honor to General Hotze, who

who commanded, and the gallant Troops that executed his Orders. The excessive Heat of the Day, and the great Fatigue that they experienced, as they had all been under Arms, and most of them marching the whole preceding Night, did not prevent them from contending most courageously with near double their Numbers till Eight o'Clock, when Victory rewarded such exemplary Conduct. I have not the least Intention of making any Distinction between the Merits of those brave Men, who are all entitled to so great a Share of Praise; but I cannot help observing to your Lordship, that the first Battalion of the Hungarian Regiment of Spleny fought from the Beginning of this Action without being relieved, and, though it lost between Three and Four Hundred Men, remained in Fire till Night put a Stop to its uncommon Exertions.—This Circumstance is so much talked of in the Army, that I feel called upon not to pass it over in Silence.

The total Loss of the Austrians on this Day was about One Thousand Men, including several Officers; that of the Enemy amounted, according to the best Estimates which can be made from the Reports of Deserters and Prisoners, to near Two Thousand.

In the Night of the 20th the Archduke marched to Schorndorf, and on the 24th to this Place.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

C: CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, Nordlingen, August 4, 1796.

I HAVE the Honour to inform your Lordship, that His Royal Highness the Archduke marched from Gemund on the 26th of July, and encamped with one Part of his Main Army at Bohmenkirchen and another at Urspringen. General Frolich was on the  
South



South of the Danube near Waldsee, the Prince of Condé near Revenspurg; and a Corps under General Wolf at Bregentz; the Suabians were still at Bieberach, to which Place they had retired upon the Conclusion of their Armistice. General Wartenleben kept his Position near Bamberg, having a small Body of Light Troops between Nurenberg and Anspach, for the Purpose of communicating with the Archduke. On the 29th General Froligh, in Compliance with an Order from the Archduke, marched to Bieberach, surrounded and disarmed the Suabian Corps, obliging them to disperse immediately, and retire behind the Line of Operations — After which he took his Position in that Neighbourhood, and the Prince of Condé marched to Waldsee, leaving an Advanced Guard near Revenspurg. From the 26th to the 30th several Skirmishes happened between the Advanced Posts; in all of these the Austrians had the Advantage; and a Detachment of Hussars surprized a large French Reconnoitring Party near Hohenstadt, between Blanbeuren and Geisslingen, every Man of which was either killed or taken.

On the 31st, as the Magazines on the Danube were placed in Safety, and as the Enemy began to manoeuvre towards the Archduke's Right, His Royal Highness determined to concentrate his principal Force. He therefore moved, on the 1st of August, with his Main Army, to Haydenheim, on the 2d to Nersheim, and on the 3d to Nordlingen, the Detached Corps retiring gradually, so as to cover this March.

His Royal Highness's general Position is now as follows: The Main Army at Nordlingen, with an Advanced Guard at Nersheim; Two small Corps near Boppingen and Weitingen, to observe the Roads leading from those Places; and a Corps of superior Force at Gundelfingen, for the Purpose of covering the Left, and keeping up the Communication with General Froligh and the Prince of Condé,

the

the former of whom is at Weissenhorn, on the Both, the latter at Memmingen, with his Advanced Guard at Wurtzach.

The Enemy having discovered the Channel by which the Water was conveyed into the Fortrefs of Koningstein, cut off the Supply, and by that Means reduced the Garrison, confisting of about Five Hundred Men, to the Necessity of surrendering. The Troops marched out with Arms and Baggage, and they returned into the Emperor's Dominions, on Condition of not serving till exchanged.

I have the Honour to be &c. &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, *Nordlingen, August 5, 1796.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform your Lordship, that the Enemy attacked this Afternoon the Advanced Posts commanded by the Prince John of Lichtenstein near Kirchheim; but they were repulsed with the Loss of above Two Hundred Men taken Prisoners, and a great Number left dead on the Field. The general Position of the Armies remains the same as Yesterday.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

P. S. News is this Moment arrived of General Kray's having obtained a considerable Advantage over the Enemy at Scuten, near Bamberg, in which Neighbourhood he had been left by General Wartenleben, upon the latter's marching to Forchheim; but His Royal Highness has not yet received the Particulars of this Affair.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B. and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on Board His Majesty's Ship Victory, off Toulon, July 1, 1796.*

SIR,

THE *Inconstant* joined this Morning from Leghorn; and I inclose, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Fremantle's Report of the Proceedings of the Enemy in Tuscany, their taking Possession of Leghorn, and the Retreat of the British Factory, with most of their Property, which they owe to the unparalleled Exertions of Captain Fremantle, the Officers and Crew of the *Inconstant*; Commodore Nelson, owing to Calms and light Winds, not having reached Leghorn Road until the Enemy was in Possession.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. JERVIS.

SIR,

*Inconstant, at Sea, June 30, 1796.*

I HAD the Honor of acquainting you, in my Letter of the Evening of the 2<sup>d</sup> Instant, accompanied with Dispatches by the *Blanche*, of the supposed forcible Entry of the French Troops into Tuscany, and their intended Invasion of Leghorn.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> I attended a Meeting of the Consul and Factory, where the Information that had been received was communicated; and having assured them that I would remain at Anchor in the Road for their Protection, until the Enemy obliged me to weigh, the Merchants prepared to embark their Goods on board the Merchant Ships and Transports, which were ordered immediately out of the Mole, and I requested Captain Craven would use every Dispatch in getting the large Ships' lower Masts, Spars, &c. launched and secured on board the Transports.

On

On the 25th many of the Merchant Vessels, and the Elizabeth Transport, which was sheathing in the Inner Mole, were got out, and the Masts lashed alongside the latter.

On the 26th the Gorgon arrived about Noon, and the remaining large Spars were launched and sent to that Ship, when having got certain Information of the Intention of the Enemy, who slept at Pantedera, only Eighteen Miles from Leghorn, I ordered the whole of the Convoy, amounting to Twenty-three Sail of Square-rigged Vessels, and Fourteen Tartans, to be got under weigh at Day-Light on the 27th; a little after Noon on that Day the French entered the Town of Leghorn, and began firing at the Inconstant about One, when I got under weigh with the only Vessel remaining, which was a Prize to L'Aigle, a Brig laden with Ship Timber. Two small Privateers endeavoured to cut her off, which obliged us to tack to support her, and occasioned some few Shot being exchanged, which however did no Damage.

Commodore Nelson, with the Captain and Meleager, who had received Notice of the Enemy's Design, anchored here on the 27th at Ten o'Clock, and the Commodore added the Meleager to the Convoy, which was of much Importance, as the Enemy's small Privateers were numerous and enterprising.

All the Shipping, nearly the Whole of the English Property, and all His Majesty's Naval Stores and Provisions, have been saved; and every English Person and Emigré desirous of leaving Tuscany, have been received on board some of the Ships.

Commodore Nelson, in the Captain, remained at Anchor off the Malora, and will doubtless stop any English Ships who may not be informed of the French being in Possession of Leghorn.

I feel myself particularly obliged to Lieutenant Grey, employed in the Transport Service, for his great Exertions in getting the Stores, &c. off, and great Credit is due to Mr. Heatly, Agent Victualler,

who was indefatigable in saving the Provisions, Wine, &c.

I have cause to be satisfied with the Unanimity and united Efforts of every English Subject on this Occasion, where so little Notice could be given, and considering that no certain Accounts were ever received that the French were absolutely in Tuscany until the 25th, I hope, Sir, you will believe that nothing has been wanting to accelerate the Embarkation, or to accommodate and protect both the Persons and Property of His Majesty's Subjects and the unfortunate Emigrés, all of which I left safe off Cape Corse Yesterday at Noon; Lord Garlies having promised to see them in Safety into San Fiorenzo, with the Lively, Meleager, Gorgon, Comet, and Vanneau.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) THO. FRA. FREMANTLE.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 27th, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, August 27, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Colonel Graham by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of Field-Marshal  
Wurmser's Army, Valleggio,  
August 1, 1796.*

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Siege of Mantua is raised, the French having retreated last Night with the utmost Precipitation.

I can now send only a very hasty Account of the Operations of the Imperial Army, which have been attended with such signal Success. — The great Exertions the Enemy were making against Mantua determined His Excellency Field-Marshal Count Wurmser to make Dispositions for attacking the Enemy, without waiting for the Arrival of further Reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 28th Ultimo, the different Corps were assembled at their respective Destinations, the Army forming Four Divisions, which were to advance by the different Passes from the Mountains of the Tyrol. The First Column, on  
P 3 the

the Right of the Lago de Garda, under the Orders of Lieutenant-General Quasdanowich, was to march on Salo and Brescia; the Second, commanded by Lieutenant-General Melas, between the Lake and the Adige, was to force all the Enemy's strong Posts on Monte Baldo; the Third was ordered to march, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Davidowich, by the Great Road from Alla, and, being separated only by the Adige from a Part of the Third Division, was to support it, and join it as soon as a Bridge could be placed between Dolci and Rivoli; the Fourth Column, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Mezaros, was designed to turn the Enemy's Right Flank, by marching from Bassano on Legnago.

Early on the 29th the Enemy was attacked on their whole Line of Posts, and were every where driven. Lieutenant-General Quasdanowich took 1000 Prisoners at Salo, and marched on Brescia. General Melas attacked the Post of Ferrara on the Summit of Monte Baldo, covered by an immense Ravine; his Troops crossed it with the greatest Intrepidity, and drove the Enemy from their Retrenchments, Batteries, and Redoubts: A Part of his Division attacked, with equal Courage and Success, the narrow Pass of Brentino, between the Mountain and the Adige. The Artillery of the Third Division supported this Attack from the Left Bank of the River; and the same Corps, which acted under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sepotendorff, pushed on along the Right Bank, and forced the important Post of Rivoli, where the Enemy's Batteries commanded the Passage of the River. In these Attacks Nine Pieces of Cannon and 1500 Men were taken. The other Divisions advanced with little Resistance. On the 30th the Two Center Divisions, being united, continued their March in different Columns on Castel Nuovo and Peschiera; at the Defiles of Campora and Cavaggione the Enemy were again driven, with  
Loss,

Loss, from strong Positions, and in the Night they retreated by Peschiera.

Major-General Spiegel entered Verona, which the Enemy abandoned. On the 31st Major-General Pittoni occupied Villa Franca, and the Head Quarters were fixed here without Opposition; a Corps of Observation being left near Peschiera, under the Command of Major-General Bajolitz. These well-concerted and rapid Movements determined General Buonaparte to an immediate Retreat across the Po and the Mincio.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THO. GRAHAM.

*Head Quarters, Goito,  
August 2, 1796.*

MY LORD,

SINCE I had the Honour of writing to your Lordship Yesterday, the Field-Marshal has received Accounts from General Canto D'Irlas, Commandant of Mantua, which state, that the Enemy, having masked their Retreat, by continuing to fire as usual on the Place during the Night, he could only send his Cavalry in Pursuit of them Yesterday Morning, and that they had already brought in about 600 Prisoners, among them a great Number of Artillery Men; that he was in Possession of all their Mortars and Cannon, amounting to about 140, with 190,000 Shells and Balls, and great Quantities of other Stores of all Kinds. The Head Quarters were removed here To-day, and the Army will continue the Pursuit of the Enemy; but the excessive Fatigue the Troops have undergone, the Difficulty of supplying them at first where no Magazines could be previously formed, and the excessive Heat of the Weather, retard the Progress of the Army. No further Report is yet received from Lieutenant General Quasdanowich.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) THO. GRAHAM.

P. S. No Reports having been as yet received from the different Divisions, I cannot mention the Loss of the Imperial Army ; but I am happy to be able to state, from general Information, that it is inconsiderable, in Comparison of what might have been expected from the Difficulties that were surmounted.

*Head Quarters, Guidizolo,*

*August 4, 1796.*

MY LORD,

FIELD-MARSHAL Wurmler, with a View of assisting the Operations of Lieutenant-General Quasdanowich, having sent General Liptaye with an Advanced Guard, on the 2d, to Castiglione delle Steviere, marched a Body of Troops early Yesterday Morning from Goito to support him.

General Liptaye had been forced to retire from Castiglione, and was nearly surrounded on the Heights between it and Solferino. The Cavalry disengaged him, and the Regiments forming as they came up, the Affair became general, the Imperial Troops maintaining their Ground, notwithstanding the great Superiority of Numbers of the Enemy, till Night put an End to the Combat. Too much Praise cannot be given to those Regiments which were first engaged, and which sustained, alone, the Attack of Three Divisions of the French Army, nor to the Cavalry, which repeatedly repulsed the French Cavalry, consisting of 3000 Horse. The whole Austrian Force engaged consisted of about 13,000 Infantry and 1500 Cavalry. All is quiet hitherto Today, both Armies remaining opposite to one another in the same Position as Yesterday.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) THO. GRAHAM.

*Head Quarters, Valeggio,*

*August 5, 1796.*

MY LORD,

THE French Army having Yesterday received very considerable Reinforcements from the Milanois, and

and a strong Column, from Bozolo and Marcaria, having advanced this Morning by St. Martino towards Medoli, threatening the Rear of the Left Wing of the Imperial Army, which extended into the Plain, the Field Marshal ordered that its Front should be changed, by being thrown back towards the high Ground on which the Right Wing was posted. During this Movement the Enemy attacked in great Force on the high Ground; and some of the Battalions of the Right Wing having given Way, fell in with those of the Left Wing not yet posted. This unfortunately created Confusion, and obliged the Field-Marshal to retreat on this Place. Lieutenant-General Mezaros, who was on his Way from Borgo-forté to join the Army, arrived To-day at Goito. There are no Accounts yet of Lieutenant-General Quisdanowich, so that it is probable he is still among the Mountains, and the Enemy being collected in such Force near the South End of the Lago de Garda, it will be very difficult for him now to form a Junction that Way.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) THO. GRAHAM.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 30th, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, August 30, 1796.*

THE Letters, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Colonel Crauford by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,  
Mettingen, August 12, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke marched on the 9th Instant with the Main Army from Nordlingen, and took a Position across the Eger Rivulet, with his Right towards Allersheim, the Centre in Point of Mettingen, where the Head Quarters were fixed, and his Left towards Hohenaltheim, for the Purpose of covering more effectually the Roads from Nordlingen and Ottingen to Donawert. The Corps which had been posted at Nersheim, under General Hotze, had already fallen back to Forstheim and Aufhausen, to keep up the direct Communication with that on the Left Bank of the Danube, commanded by General Riese, who was now encamped near Dillingen. General Wartenst-

ben

then had moved in the Mean Time to Forckheim, on the River Rednitz, and from thence to Lauf on the Pegnitz. General Frolich, the Prince of Condé, and General Wolf, remained nearly in the same Position as mentioned in my Dispatch of the 4th.

The Enemy attacked the Austrian Guards of General Hotze and Riese on the 8th; but, by a Display of much Skill and Firmness, the first of those Generals managed to lose so little Ground, that the Change of Position, which was ordered for the next Day, took Place without Interruption; and the latter, from his Situation being more advantageous, completely repulsed the Attack that was made upon him.

On the 9th at Night, Information was received that the Prince of Condé had been obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and General Wolf into the Defile of Bregentz, where, however, he had posted himself in such a Manner as to check the Enemy's Manceuvre in that Quarter. General Wartenleben also reported, that his Position was so bad as to make it highly imprudent for him to await the Attack which General Jourdan, from his late Movements, seemed to be meditating; and the same Day General Moreau arrived in great Force opposite the Centre of His Royal Highness's extensive Line, forming with his Left on the Heights of Umenheim, his Centre in Point of Catzenstein, and his Right on the Heights of Dunselkingen and Deschingen, with a Corps to cover this Flank near Lanningen, on the Danube. His Reserve was between Nersheim and Konigsbron.

On the 10th the Enemy advanced a strong Part of their first Line into the Woods in their Front, where they established themselves firmly, and the same Evening, about Six o'Clock, they attacked General Hotze's Left, at Eglingen, and Amerdingen, with great Impetuosity. They succeeded in driving back his Advanced Posts, but they made no Impression on his Left Position, nor did they interrupt the Attack

Attack that His Royal Highness intended to make upon them the next Morning, of which the following was the Disposition.

An Advanced Guard, commanded by Prince John of Lichtenstein, supported by a small Corps under General Staray, was to march from the Camp of Mettingen along the Road that leads from Nordlingen to Nersheim, and endeavour by manœuvring to the Enemy's Left Flank, to dislodge them from the Heights of Umenheim. The Rest of the Main Army was to assemble at Foreheim, Aufhausen, and Amerdingen, from whence it was to march in Three Columns; that of the Right under General Hotze; that of the Centre under the Prince of Furstenberg; and the Left under General de la Tour, and attack the Enemy's Centre and Right, whilst General Riese, strengthened by Part of General Frolich's Corps, drove them from the Neighbourhood of Laningen, and marched towards Giengen and Haydenheim, in order to come into the Rear of General Moreau's Position. This latter Movement was to be covered on its Right by a small intermediate Corps under General Mercantin, who was to preserve the Communication between General Riese and the Main Army. As the Enemy had a great Superiority of Numbers, it was resolved to attack by Surprise, and for this Purpose the Marches were so arranged, that the Columns were to be formed on the different Points, from whence they were to advance, just before Day-Break, and proceed immediately. However, a most violent Storm, which lasted several Hours, made the Night so extremely dark, and the Roads so bad, that the Troops and Artillery were above double the Time they otherwise would have been in performing their Movements, and therefore the Attack was necessarily deferred till Seven o'Clock. This enabled the Enemy to discover the whole Plan, and prepare for their Defence.

Not-

Notwithstanding so unfortunate a Circumstance, which deprived the Archduke of the great Advantage of Surprise, His Royal Highness persevered in his Resolution. The Three Columns of the Centre were successful in dislodging the Enemy's Advanced Guard from the Woods, and they drove it back to the Heights of the principal Position; but the Column that marched towards Umenheim finding itself taken in Flank by General Moreau's Reserve, which had advanced for that Purpose as soon as the Affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid General Hotze's Right Flank open, and forced him also to fall back to the Position of Foreheim, from whence he had marched in the Morning; but the Prince of Furstenberg and General La Tour maintained their Advantages. Just as the Archduke was making his Dispositions for strengthening and bringing forward his Right again, he received a Report from General Wartenleben, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a Column of General Jourdan's Army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the Purpose of co-operating immediately with General Moreau. His Royal Highness now judged, that even if victorious on this Point he would probably still be obliged to retreat to Donauwert, by the Movements that the Enemy were making on his Right, and, should he be so unfortunate as to experience a Defeat, the Consequences from the same Reason, might be most disastrous. He therefore suspended his Attack, and contented himself with remaining Master of the principal Part of the Field of Battle; a Decision however taken with the utmost Reluctance, because General Kiese had succeeded to the Extent of his most sanguine Hopes, and had advanced, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, nearly to Haydenheim.

The Austrians lost on this Occasion from 12 to 1500 Men. The French Loss in Killed and Wounded is estimated at above 2000; besides, more than 1200

Prisoners are already brought in, Four Pieces of Cannon, and several Ammunition Waggon.

This Morning the whole Army of His Royal Highness has taken exactly the same Position that it had on the 10th.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

*My LORD, Donauwert, August 14, 1795.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke marched with his Main Army to this Place on the 13th, where he was joined by General Hotze and Riese. The Enemy did not attempt to interrupt this Movement, though it was made in the Day, nor have they advanced since, which is a convincing Proof that the Affair of the 11th checked very materially their intended Plan of Operations.

The Pass of Bregentz continues to be defended by General Wolf, and that of Freussen will be covered by General La Tour's Left.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*



## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 5<sup>th</sup>,  
1796.

---

Admiralty Office, September 5, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Drury of His Majesty's Ship Alfred, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Port Royal, July 16, 1796.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, pursuant to Orders from Rear Admiral Harvey, which I received the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant, at Anchor off Mariegalante, by His Majesty's Sloop Thorn, to proceed immediately to Jamaica, I lost no Time in getting under Weigh. On the Wednesday following, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, I had the good Fortune to fall in with the French National Frigate, La Renommée, of 44 Guns and 320 Men, commanded by Citizen Pitot, which I came up with and captured the next Morning, just before Day-Break, the East End of St. Domingo, bearing N. E. Thirty Leagues. She is a very fine Frigate, only Two Years old, and in every Respect fit for His Majesty's Service.

In Justice to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship under my Command, particularly my First Lieutenant, Mr. John Richards, I cannot help expressing my entire Approbation of their steady Behaviour,

Behaviour, which I am confident would have been very conspicuous had she been a Ship of equal Force; neither can I omit mentioning the very able Assistance I received from Captain Winthorpe, of His Majesty's Sloop Albicore, who was on board as a Passenger to join his Sloop.

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*Dresden, August 27.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received here of considerable Advantages having been obtained by the united Armies of the Archduke Charles and General Wartenleben over that of General Jourdan.

These Accounts state, that after General Wartenleben left Amberg he retreated to the Left Side of the Nab, having his Main Corps opposite to Schwarzenfeldt, with Two different Corps besides towards Narbourg and Schwarzdorff, where he remained while General Jourdan's Army advanced near him on the opposite Side of the River, in Three Divisions, of which he himself commanded the Centre. This was about the 20th or 21st of August.

That the Archduke, after abandoning Donawert, had retired behind the Lech, and taken a strong Position near its Confluence with the Danube; but understanding that, independent of General Jourdan's Grand Army in Face of General Wartenleben, another Division of the French, under General Championet was advancing towards Ratisbon, His Royal Highness, after leaving a strong Corps behind the Lech to observe General Moreau, marched along the Danube with the Remainder, (about Forty Thousand Men,) and passed that River at Ingolstadt about the 17th or 18th.—That from thence he advanced by Dietfurt to Teining, where he met the Advanced Posts of General Championet's Division, beat them back, and followed them towards Castell, on the Way to Amberg.—That by this Time General Jourdan took Alarm, and recalled his Troops towards Amberg.

berg, and in Proportion as he retreated General Wartensleben advanced. That between Amberg and Sultzbach General Jourdan drew up his Army, and a Battle ensued, in which the Austrians were victorious. That the Loss of the French on this Occasion was supposed to be Five Thousand killed, and Two Thousand made Prisoners, with about Thirty Pieces of Cannon.—That the Whole of the Austrian Army was not engaged, but a considerable Corps was detached at the same Time to Hurspruch, Lauff, and Nuremberg, of which City the Austrians took Possession.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBERR 17th,  
1796.

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Admiralty Office, September 13, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on Board His Majesty's Ship La Pomone, Falmouth the 10th Instant.*

S I R,

I REQUEST you will inform their Lordships, that on the 22d of August, at Ten A. M. a Sail was discovered in the S. S. W. Quarter; I immediately dispatched the Galatea after her, who made the Signal of her being an Enemy's Frigate; I therefore followed with the rest of the Ships, and soon observed that she was standing in near the Mouth of the Garonne; Captain Keats, however, with much Address, cut her off from the Entrance, having passed, with the Galatea, between the Chevrier Bank and the Light-House: The Enemy then wore and stood along Shore to the Southward, being pursued by all the Squadron, and keeping within Half Gun-Shot of the Coast. The Artois and Sylph, who had been detached to examine Two large Ships that appeared suspicious, continued their Course in the Offing, when about Nine P. M. the Horizon became dark, attended with violent Squalls of extreme heavy Rain,

Lightning,

Lightning, and Thunder, so as to oblige the Galatea and this Ship, who were nearly within Shot of the Frigate, to shorten Sail, and keep away at Times, and it was supposed she had borne up, as we lost Sight of her.

I therefore stood with the Anson to the Northward, thinking she might have hauled her Wind that Way, but at Day-Light, seeing nothing of her, tacked and continued our Course to the Southward, until we discovered her run on Shore, with the Loss of her Masts, within Five Leagues of Arcaßon, and the Artois, Galatea, and Sylph (who had seen her again during the Night), at Anchor near her, when she was boarded with much Risk and Gallantry by the Boats of the Artois and Galatea, under the Command of Lieutenants Lloyd and Carter.

It was impossible to prevent the Men from endeavouring to escape on Shore, although great Numbers fell Victims in the Attempt, owing to the great Surf and Swell that set upon the Beach, and of Course many were drowned.

Her Captain and some of the principal Officers, with several Portuguese Prisoners, Part of the Crews of Two Brazil Ships, taken by the Division to which this Ship (who was named L'Andromaque, a very fine and large Frigate, pierced for 48 Guns, Twelve Pounders, most of which had been thrown overboard, and her Compliment Three Hundred Men) belonged, were brought on board the Ships of this Squadron; when she was set on Fire by our People, and completely consumed before they left her.

The Officers and Boats Crew of the above-mentioned Ships behaved with the utmost Activity upon this Occasion.

I have subjoined a List of Vessels captured and burnt by the Squadron under my Command, as well as the Division of the Enemy's Frigates.

I have the Honor to remain, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.



*A List of Vessels burnt and captured by His Majesty's Squadron, under the Command of Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. &c. between the 9th of August and 10th of September, 1796.*

L'Andromache Frigate, 44 Guns, Twelve Pounders, but pierced for 48 Guns, and 300 Men, burnt near Arcasson.

La Jean Porte, Gabarre, of 140 Tons Burthen, burnt at the Mouth of the Garonne.

La Jean de Blaigial, Gabarre, of 140 Tons, burnt at the Mouth of the Garonne.

La Liberté, Chasse Marée, of 95 Tons, burnt at the Mouth of the Garonne.

La Catherine, Chasse Marée, of 80 Tons, burnt at the Mouth of the Garonne.

La Marie Anne, Chasse Marée, of 95 Tons, burnt at the Mouth of the Garonne.

Le St. Pierre, Chasse Marée, of 90 Tons, burnt at the Mouth of the Garonne.

Le Charlotte, Chasse Marée, of 80 Tons, loaded with Wine and Brandy, captured.

Le Veronique, Chasse Marée, 95 Tons, loaded with Wine and Brandy, captured.

Sloop, loaded with Canvas, taken by the Argus Lugger and Dolly Cutter on their Return from Falmouth to join the Squadron.

JOHN WARREN.

La Pomone, Falmouth, September 10, 1796.

*A List of the Division of French Ships on a Cruise, to which L'Andromaque, burnt by the Squadron under the Command of Sir J. Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. belonged.*

L'Andromache.—On the Main Deck 28 Guns, Twelve Pounders; Quarter Deck and Forecastle 20 Guns; total 48; burnt on the 23d of August, 1796, near Arcasson.

La

**La Naiade.**—On the Main Deck 28 Guns, Twelve Pounders ; Quarter-Deck and Forecastle 16 Guns ; total 44 ; cruizing.

**La Decade.**—On the Main Deck 26 Guns, Twelve Pounders ; Quarter-Deck and Forecastle 16 Guns ; total 42 ; cruizing.

**La Bayonneuse.**—On the Main Deck 22 Guns, Twelve Pounders ; Quarter Deck and Forecastle 6 Guns ; total 28 ; cruizing.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 20th,  
1796.

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*Downing-Street, September 20, 1796.*

**T**HE Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

*MY LORD, Lauffen, August 27, 1796.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the main Body of the Austrian Army of the Upper Rhine passed the Danube at Donawert on the 13th Instant, and halted near that Place on the 14th; the Rear Guards still occupying the Road leading from Norlingen and Hockstadt to Donawert, the former at the Defile of Haarbarg, the latter at a Village about a League Eastward of Blenheim.

On the 15th, His Royal Highness, leaving General La Tour with a considerable Part of the Army of the Upper Rhine, to defend the Lech, marched with the Remainder down the Right of the Danube,

nube, with an Intention of re-crossing it, in order to operate against General Jourdan's Right Flank, whilst General Wartensleben should advance and attack his Front. The Rear Guards were of course withdrawn from the above-mentioned Posts, and Donawert evacuated in the Course of the Day.

When His Royal Highness commenced this Manœuvre, General Wartensleben was in the Position near Amberg. To turn the Left of this Position, General Jourdan had detached a considerable Column on the great Road leading from Neurenberg through Neumark to Ratibon; and, in order to oppose this Column, Major-General Nauendorf was advancing from the latter Place with a Corps of Four of the Battalions newly arrived from Austria and some Light Troops.

On the 17th the Troops, which the Archduke had brought from the Army of the Upper Rhine, re-passed the Danube, in Two Columns, at Neuberg and Ingolstadt, and encamped near those Places, the latter of which being capable of Defence, and important from its Situation on the River, a Garrison was thrown into it. The Column that passed at Neuburg was commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze.

On the 18th the Troops halted.

The Intention was to proceed from hence with the Right Column from Ingolstadt towards Beilugriess, and Lieutenant-General Hotze's considerably further to the Left: but, in the Night from the 18th to the 19th, Intelligence was received that General Wartensleben had been obliged to quit the Position of Amberg, and return behind the Nab.

The above-mentioned projected Movement of the Archduke's Corps now became very dangerous, as its Communication with General Wartensleben would have been in the greatest Degree precarious, and its Retreat, in case of Defeat, (being cut off, as it might have been, from the Road to Ratibon,)

extremely difficult. His Royal Highness therefore directed his March more to the Right, and arrived on the 20th Instant with his Right Column at Hemman. From this Time Major-General Nauendorf's Corps, which advanced the same Day to the Heights of Taswang, formed his Royal Highness's advanced Guard. Lieutenant-General Hotze's Corps marched towards Beilugrieffs.

By this March the Archduke secured the Road to Ratibon, and the Right Flank of Jourdan's Army was equally threatened, he having advanced to the Nab.

A heavy Cannonade, heard in the Direction of Schwartzfeld on the 20th Instant, and other Reasons, made it necessary to proceed but slowly until more certain Intelligence of General Wartenleben's Situation could be obtained, and a combined Plan of Attack finally arranged. The above-mentioned Cannonade afterwards proved to have been an Affair of no Importance.

On the 21d the Enemy's Corps, which had advanced from Neumark, and taken Post behind a deep Ravine, through which the great Road passes near the Village of Teining, was attacked by the advanced Guard under General Nauendorf, and obliged to quit its Position and retreat towards Neumark.

On the 23d the Archduke and Lieutenant-General Hotze's Corps, having re-united, advanced in several Columns, and drove the Enemy from their Position behind Neumark. General Hotze pursued them to within a League of Altdorf, and at the same Time pushed forward a considerable Column of Cavalry, and some Light Infantry, under Major-General Prince John of Lichtenstein, on the great Road towards Nuremberg.

The Right Column of the Archduke's Corps encamped near Neumark.

On the 24th the long-intended combined Operation took Place against General Jourdan's Army.

This



This Operation was performed in Seven Columns. That of the Right of General Wartenleben's Army advanced towards Weger; another large Column proceeded from Schwartzfeld, having a third smaller Force to its Left, and a fourth advanced from Swandorf towards Amberg, in the Neighbourhood of which Place the Three latter Columns were to unite, and that of the Left to form a Junction with the Archduke's Right, which proceeded from Neumark, by Castell, to Amberg, having Two strong Corps to the Left, of which the one under Lieutenant-General Staray advanced to Herschpruck, and the other under Lieutenant-General Hotze to Lauffen. This excellent Disposition would certainly have been followed by a very decisive Battle, had not the Enemy, alarmed at the menacing Movements of the Archduke's Corps, retreated so precipitately as to make it impossible. Their Loss must, however, have been considerable; and Two Battalions of their Rear Guard, which defended as long as possible the Defile of Amberg, were completely annihilated by some Squadrons of Austrian Cavalry. The different Corps encamped in the Evening in the Neighbourhood of Amberg, Herschpruck, Lauffen, &c. General Jourdan is continuing his Retreat towards Forcheim.

Whilst these Operations were carrying on, General Moreau crossed the Danube at Donawert, and acted with his whole Army against General La Tour, who has been obliged to quit the Position of the Lech, and on the 24th took another behind the Iser. General La Tour's Loss has been very inconsiderable, although the great Superiority of the Enemy obliged him to retreat.

Thus, my Lord, have I endeavoured to give your Lordship an accurate Account of the late Events and Movements; and it is with the deepest Concern I must conclude it by informing your Lordship that  
my

my Brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, was unfortunately wounded and taken on the 25th Instant.

The Archduke has been pleased to write to General Jourdan, reclaiming him; and I have no Doubt of their giving him up, as it would be contrary to every Rule to detain a Person as Prisoner of War, who was not, at the Time of his being taken, employed in a Military Capacity.

It is impossible for me to express to your Lordship how much the Archduke, and, I may say, all the principal Officers of the Army, have shewn themselves interested about Colonel Craufurd; nor can I conclude without assuring your Lordship that his being taken was not owing to any Imprudence; though, indeed, his Conduct, ever since he has had the Honor of being attached to the Austrian Army, has been marked by that conspicuous Zeal, Activity, and Courage, which he cannot help displaying, even when only a Spectator of Military Operations.

I have the Honor, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, *Bamberg, August 31, 1796.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that after the Affair of the 24th Instant, General Jourdan continued his Retreat in several Columns through Velden, Pegnitz, &c. in the general Direction of Ebermanstadt and Forcheim, he has been closely pursued by the Archduke's Army, under which Denomination I comprise that lately commanded by General Wartensleben, as well as those Troops which His Royal Highness brought with him from the Danube.

On the 25th Instant the Advanced Guard, under Lieutenant-General Kray, marched by Sultzbach to  
Hohen-

Hohenstadt, and a considerable Column of the Enemy's Baggage was taken or destroyed in the Defile between that Place and Velden. The Troops which had encamped the preceding Evening near Amberg, followed General Kray's March, and the Archduke took his Head Quarters at Sultzbach.

On the 26th Lieutenant-General Kray pursued the Enemy in the Direction towards Græffenberg, and Lieutenant-General Hotze advanced from Lauffen towards Erlangen on the Radnitz; the former having his Right covered by Major-General Elsnitz, in the Neighbourhood of Velden, Neuhang, Blech, &c. as had the latter his Left by Major-General the Prince of Lichtenstein, who had passed through Nuremberg. The Archduke's Columns marched from the Camp of Sultzbach to Herspruck on the Pegnitz.

On the 27th Lieutenant-General Hotze, having crossed the Rednitz, moved towards Hochstadt on the Aisch, Prince Lichtenstein's Corps forming his advanced Guard, Lieutenant-General Kray's Corps marched to Græffenberg, Betzenstein, &c. and the Army from Herspruck to Lauffen.

On the 28th the Prince of Lichtenstein's Light Troops approached on the Left Bank of the Rednitz, very near to Bamberg. Lieutenant-General Kray marched to Neukirch, and the Archduke to Heroldsberg.

On the 29th, upon the Approach of the Advanced Guard, the Enemy abandoned precipitately the strong Fort of Forcheim, setting Fire to the Mills and Bridges on the Wisent to cover their Retreat. Their Rear Guard, consisting of nearly a Division, took Post in the Night with its Left to the Heights of Eggesheim, and its Right to the Rednitz, on the Road from Forcheim towards Bamberg. The Army encamped between Baierdorf and Forcheim.

Early on the Morning of the 30th, Lieutenant-General Kray moved forward to attack the Enemy in

in their Positions near Eggesheim, but they abandoned it so quickly that no serious Affair could be engaged, nor could the Column, which had been sent through the Mountains to turn their Left, arrive in Time to fall upon their Retreat, so that their Loss was not considerable. Lieutenant-General Kray pursued them towards Bamberg, and the Archduke took his Head Quarters at Hairschaid. On the Left of the Rednitz Lieutenant-General Hotze advanced to Burg Eberach, pushing forward his Advanced Guard under the Prince of Lichtenstein to Eltman on the Meyn. Lieutenant-General Staray's Corps, which had followed General Hotze's March, advanced to Closter Eberach. Very early on the Morning of the 30th, Jourdan's Army, that is, the heavy Artillery, &c. began to cross the Meyn at Hallstat.

During the whole of the Operations which I have had the Honor of describing to your Lordship in this and my last Dispatch, His Royal Highness's great Aim has been to bring General Jourdan to a decisive Battle, but the bad Roads and Defiles the Troops had to pass between the Danube and Amberg considerably retarding their March, gave Jourdan Time to get off; and he has since succeeded in avoiding a general Engagement, wherein he has been greatly favoured by the Nature of the Country, which is so extremely hilly, woody, and intersected, as to make it impracticable to employ the Cavalry.

Notwithstanding it is much to be regretted that it was not possible to bring the Enemy to a general Battle, yet there are strong Reasons to hope that those masterly Manœuvres, by which the Archduke has forced them to so sudden a Retreat, and has already driven them considerably out of the Direction which Jourdan undoubtedly must have wished to take, may ultimately have as happy an Effect upon the general Issue of the Campaign, as they, at all Events, will be honorable to His Royal Highness.

I am

I am not yet enabled to inform your Lordship of the Number of Prisoners made by the different Columns: A considerable Number were taken on the 23d in the Affair near Neumark, and in the Affair of Bamberg there were between Nine Hundred and a Thousand. Of what has been taken since, I shall have the Honor to acquaint your Lordship in my next.

A Corps under Major General Nauendorff was detached on the 25th Instant to reinforce General La Tour, who is behind the Iser.

On the 27th Colonel Craufurd was left behind by the French, with a Safeguard, at Betzenstein, they having found it impossible to transport him any further without endangering his Life; they exacted his Parole not to serve against the Republic till exchanged, which will, I believe, take Place immediately. He has been most severely wounded in the Head by a Musket Ball, but I have the Happiness to inform your Lordship that the Archduke's own Surgeon, whom His Royal Highness (whose goodness on this Occasion has been great indeed) was pleased to send to him, as well as the other Surgeons who attend him, give me the greatest Reason to hope for his Recovery.

In Case of my Absence from the Army for a few Days, Captain Anstruther of the Guards, who came lately from Berlin, will have the Honor of informing your Lordship of every Thing that happens.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF SEPTEMBER 21<sup>st</sup>, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, September 21, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head-Quarters of His Royal Highness the  
Archduke Charles, Zell, near Wurtz-*

*My LORD, burg, September 4, 1796.*

**Y**OUR Lordship is acquainted with the unfortunate Circumstances which have obliged Colonel and Mr. R. Craufurd to remain for a Time at a Distance from the Scene of Operations. The Absence of these Gentlemen, at a Moment so particularly interesting as the present, must be regretted, as a loss to the Public Service, which, though at their Request, I now attempt to detail to your Lordship the late Proceedings of the Army, I feel myself inadequate to supply.

Your Lordship is already informed of the Movements of His Royal Highness the Archduke up to the 31<sup>st</sup> Ultimo, at which Period the Right Wing of the Army was assembled in the Plain betwixt  
Forcheim

Forcheim and Bamberg, and the Left, consisting of upwards of Twenty Battalions and fifty Squadrons, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Stzaray, had reached Eberach, and threatened at once by Detachments, the Points of Schweinfurt and of Wurtzburg.

Early on the 31st the Archduke entered Bamberg, and, from the Information there received of the Movements of the Enemy, determined to push on with the whole Army towards Wurtzburg, as being the Point on the Occupation of which depended the Possibility of forcing Jourdan to abandon the Meyn, and take his Retreat through the Country of Fulda, on the Lahn. His Royal Highness proceeded in the Evening to Bourg Eberach. General Kray took Post at Eltmann, and General Stzaray advanced to Kloster Schwartzach.

On the 1st of September the Archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, General Kray to Geroldshoffen, and General Stzaray to Kitzingen, where he passed the Meyn: His Advanced Guard, under General Hotze, took Possession of the Town of Wurtzburg, the French Garrison retiring into the Citadel.

In the mean Time the Enemy strained every Nerve to reach Wurtzburg before the main Body of the Austrian Army should come up; and, by forced Marches, arrived at Kornach, within Three Leagues of the Town, the same Day on which General Hotze took Possession of it. Next Day (the 2d) Jourdan attacked, with the utmost Impetuosity, the Corps under General Stzaray, but, though he succeeded in forcing some of his Posts, he was not able to make any impression on the main Position, and retired in the Evening to his Camp near Kornach. There he resolved to abide the Event of a Battle, and, in that View, posted himself in the following Manner.

His

His Right Wing, extending to the Meyn a little below Wurtzburgh, rested on a very commanding Eminence, in Front of which a deep River rendered the Access extremely difficult. The first Line of his Centre occupied a long narrow Wood, skirting the Bottom of a Chain of Heights, on the Ridge of which his second Line was posted. His Left Wing, consisting almost entirely of Cavalry, was placed in the Spacious Plain in Front of Kornach, but considerably thrown back, in order to receive the more effectual Support from the Infantry in the Wood. A numerous Artillery was distributed on the most essential Points along his Front. The Division of Lefevre remained posted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great Road to Fulda, and a small intermediate Corps maintained his Communication with the Army.

His Royal Highness halted the 2d in his Camp of Ober Schwartzach, whilst a Bridge was thrown on the Meyn, near Dettelbach, which was not finished till late in the Evening. General Kray remained at Geroltzhoffen.

General Stzaray, in the mean Time, judging, from the Force and usual Conduct of Jourdan, that he would soon renew his Efforts to render himself Master of Wensbourg, embraced the spirited Resolution of rather advancing against him than of waiting for him in his Position. The Archduke approved of this Idea, and determined to facilitate the Execution of it, by making a combined Attack on the Enemy, to take Place early in the Morning of the 3d. The intention was, that General Stzaray should move forward against the Corps which was opposed to him; that the main Body, under the Command of General Wartensleben, passing the Bridge at Dettelbach, should attack the Centre of the Enemy, whilst General Kray, crossing the River at the Point nearest Geroltzhoffen, should turn his Left Wing.

Soon

Soon after Day-Break accordingly General Stzaray advanced and drove back the Posts of the Enemy; as, however, the other Two Columns had a considerable March to make, and met with much unexpected Delay in the Passage of the River, he soon found himself engaged alone by very superior Numbers, and was obliged not only to relinquish the Ground he had gained, but had much Difficulty in maintaining his original Position. At this critical Instant His Royal Highness sent Orders to General Wartensleben to ford the River with the whole of his Cavalry, and advance directly against the Left of the Enemy. His judicious Manœuvre had the desired Effect. Jourdan seeing himself menaced in the most essential Point of his Position, withdrew from his Right the Troops with which he was pressing General Stzaray, who thus gained Time to re-establish himself in his Post.

The Cavalry now charged the Left of the Enemy, and drove it from its Ground: But the Enemy retiring behind the Wood, the Austrians remained exposed to a fire of Musquetry and Grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A second Attempt of the same Nature had a similar Fate; and, after fruitless Endeavours to draw the Enemy into the Plain, His Royal Highness resolved to await the Arrival of the Rest of General Wartensleben's Column, without which it was evident the Position of the Enemy could not be forced.

At length the Infantry appeared advancing from Dettelbach, and General Stzaray moving forward at the same Time, a combined Attack was immediately formed against the Wood which covered the Enemy's Front. Eight Battalions of Grenadiers advanced for this Purpose with equal Order and Impetuosity, regardless of the Swarm of *Tirailleurs* who harassed them, they gained the Wood without firing a Shot, and in a few Minutes drove the Ene-

my not only from thence but from the Heights beyond it. This Advantage, and the Appearance of General Kray's Column on the Right, decided the Fortune of the Day. Jourdan made no Attempt to recover the Ground he had lost, but began his Retreat on every Point; this he for some Time conducted with much Regularity; his Cavalry preserving considerable Countenance, and forming repeatedly, under Protection of their Light Artillery, to check the Pursuit of the Austrians. At length however continually harassed by the Hussars, and overpowered by a prodigious Fire of Artillery from the Heights, the Confusion became general, the excessive Fatigue of the Austrians and the Coming on of Night alone saved them from total Destruction.

The Loss of the Austrians on this Occasion amounts at most to Eight Hundred Men, amongst whom are no Officers of Distinction; that of the Enemy is by far more considerable. Two Thousand Prisoners are already brought in, and the Number Killed and Wounded cannot be smaller. One Colour, Six Pieces of Cannon, and a great Number of Ammunition and Baggage Waggons have fallen into the Hands of the Conqueror.

The Success which on this Occasion has attended the Austrian Arms is to be ascribed chiefly to the personal Conduct of his Royal Highness the Archduke; present every where, where the Danger was the most pressing, he animated the Troops by his Example, and preserved them in Order by the Coolness and Quickness of his Manœuvres, and at length seized with infinite Judgment, the true Point of Attack which decided the Victory.

The Army passed the Night on the Field of Battle, and the next Day, crossing the Mayn at different Points, encamped near this Place.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.



*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles, Zell, near*

MY LORD, *Wurtzburg, Sept. 5, 1796.*

YESTERDAY the Citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated; the Garrison, to the Number of 700 Men, surrendering themselves Prisoners of War. General Belmont, Chief of the French Artillery, is amongst the Number.

A prodigious Quantity of Stores, of Ammunition and Provisions has been found in the Town and Citadel; partly left there by the Austrians, partly collected by Requisition from the neighbouring Country.

Intelligence is received that the Enemy has abandoned in Schweinsurt 70 Pieces of Artillery, which he was unable to transport.

From the Reports of the Corps in Front, there is every Reason to believe that the Enemy has decidedly quitted the Meyn, and directed his Retreat to Fulda. The Light Troops which have been sent in Pursuit, continually bring in Prisoners and Baggage, and the Peasantry, exasperated at the unheard-of Outrages of the Enemy, has risen in many Parts, and deliver up or destroy all the Stragglers who fall into their Hands.

His Royal Highness, determined to persevere in the same Line of Operations, this Day detaches Colonel Count Meerfeldt, with Ten Squadrons of Light Cavalry, to form a Junction with the Garrisons of Mannheim and of Mayence, by which Means a Corps of Twelve or Fifteen Thousand Men will be enabled to act in the Rear of the Enemy. From the distinguished Abilities of the Officer to whom this Enterprize is entrusted, the greatest Hopes are entertained of its Success.

The Army moves this Day towards Wertheim; and the Head Quarters will be To-morrow at Rensingen.

By the latest Accounts received from the other Side of the Danube, it appears that General La Tour still maintained himself in Front of Munich ; but the Successes on this Side had not then produced the expected Effect of forcing General Moreau to a Retreat. It hardly seems possible that he should now venture to delay it.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

*Wilhelmsbad, near Hanau, September 3, 1796.*

IN Consequence of the late Actions, the Army of Jourdan is retreating, in the most disorderly Manner possible, in different Directions. About 3000 Men passed this Place since Yesterday Morning, almost all of them without Arms, and Dragoons and Hussars on Foot, having lost their Horses. The Peasants have almost every where risen upon them, and, when in small Numbers, either killed or disarmed and plundered them : A great many have passed Steinheim, coming from Aschaffembourg, but the greater Part of the Army seems to be directing its Retreat, by Fielde, towards Wetlar, in order to pass the Lhan.

At Frankfort, and every where in the Neighbourhood, the Enemy seem to be preparing for their Departure. They have again taken Hostages from several Places belonging to the Elector of Mayence.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF SEPTEMBER 23d, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, September 22, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles, Windecken,  
September 10, 1796.*

MY LORD,

**I** Have the Satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the Progress of the Austrian Arms continues to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted Success.

His Royal Highness the Archduke, having quitted his Camp near Wurtzburg on the 5th, pushed on a strong Advanced Guard, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Kray, to secure the De Bouche of the Speffart. That Officer, arriving in the Neighbourhood of Aschaffembourg in the Afternoon of the 6th, found the Enemy, to the Number of Two

R 3

Thousand

Thousand Men, posted so as to dispute the Pass from the Forest. After a severe Cannonade, which lasted a considerable Time, he attacked them with much Spirit, drove them from their advantageous Position, and his Cavalry pursuing them without Hesitation through the Town, dispersed them in the Woods on the other Side of the Meyn. The Loss of the Enemy on this Occasion amounts to above a Thousand Men, of whom Six Hundred are Prisoners.

The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Aschaffembourg, where the Main Body halted on the 8th; but Intelligence being received that the Enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceding Night, the Advanced Guards were pushed on successively to the Kintzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th His Royal Highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken; the Advanced Corps occupying the important Point of Friedberg.

Ten Thousand Men, drawn from the Garrison of Mayence, have advanced towards Kenigstein, (which was abandoned by the Enemy on the 8th,) and will be a very essential Reinforcement of Infantry to the Army.

The Consequences of these rapid and decisive Movements have exceeded the Expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the Designs and Efforts of the Enemy.

Jourdan, who after the Action of the 3d, had directed his Retreat on to Fulda, was still in Hopes of gaining before the Archduke the strong Position of Bergen, where, reinforced by the Two Divisions which had been left behind in the Neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a Time the Progress of the Austrians. In this View he arrived by forced Marches at Schluittern, on the great Road from Fulda to Hanau, in the Evening of the 6th; but finding that the Duke was already Master of Aschaffembourg, he gave up his Attempt, and, turning

turning to the Right, directed his March across the Vogelsberg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to assemble his Army.

From Information of the most authentic Nature, relative to the present Situation of the French Troops, I can venture to assure your Lordship, that they are in a State of the utmost Confusion and Despondency. A great Part of the Infantry have thrown away their Arms, and are almost naked. Their Retreat has lost all Semblance of Order, and has become a tumultuous Flight. Excessive Fatigue has probably destroyed more of them than the Sword; and the continual Dread they entertain of a general Rising of the Peasantry in the Countries they traverse, has spread a Panic among them which renders them deaf to the Commands of their Officers. The Loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from the Lahn may be estimated, without Exaggeration, at Twenty Thousand Men; a Number which must be daily increased by Desertion, in the present State of his Army.

The Conduct of the French, during their Abode in this Country, has exhibited a Scene of Depravity which is degrading to Human Nature. Robbery and Peculation have been universal in every Rank and in every Department of the Army.

Every Species of Violence has been exercised on the Persons as well as on the Properties of Individuals. Many Villages have been reduced to Ashes, without the Existence of even a Pretext for this Act of Barbarity; and the Countries through which their Army has passed, exhibit every where a Spectacle of the utmost Desolation and Distress.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

R. ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.



*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles, Windecken,*

MY LORD, *September 11, 1796.*

BY Reports received from General La Tour it appears, that on the 1st and 2d Instant Moreau attempted, with his Right Wing, to make himself Master of the Bridge on the Yser at Munich. After a very obstinate Combat, which lasted the whole of both Days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Fustenberg with considerable Loss.

General La Tour, in the mean Time, having formed a Junction with the Corps of General Nauendorf, attacked, on the 2d, the Left Wing of the Enemy, and drove it before him the Space of Six Leagues. In the Neighbourhood of Langenbruch, however, the Enemy having received considerable Reinforcements, posted himself so advantageously, that General La Tour, after several fruitless Attempts to dislodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original Post behind the Yser; having, however, succeeded in the Object of his Operations, which was to weaken the Enemy's Attack on the Prince of Fustenberg.

There is as yet no positive Information that Moreau has begun his Retreat, although from the late Movements, there is Reason to apprehend that he is making Preparations for it.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

*Wilhelmsbad, near Hanau, September 6, 1796.*

JOURDAN continues his Retreat in the same disorderly Manner: Numbers of Stragglers pass at Hanau, and likewise on the other Side of the River by Steinheim; but the principal Part of the Army seem still to direct its March by Fulda and Getten-

hau.

hausen. About 200 Artillery Men passed this Place Yesterday, without even Side Arms : They said they were disarmed and ill-treated by the Inhabitants of the Speffest. It appears that great Numbers of the Enemy have been killed by the Peasants ; they fell upon the Quarter-Master-General Ernouff, who was retreating with what is called the Grand Etat Major of the Army, killed the greatest Part of the Escort, seized the Military Chest, and divided the Money they found in it. General Ernouff, who is arrived at Frankfort, only escaped by the Swiftness of his Horse. As soon as the French appear, the Alarm is given by the Ringing of Bells, when the Peasants immediately assemble where they think they may be able to attack the Enemy to Advantage.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 15th, 1796.

Admiralty Office, October 15, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Morwat, of His Majesty's Ship Assistance, dated Halifax, September 14, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.*

**I** HAVE to acquaint you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th of last Month, about Four Leagues East-South-East from Cape Henry, the *Thistle*, who had been sent to look out in the East-North-East Quarter, a little after Five in the Morning made the Signal for Three strange Ships being in the East-South-East. The *Bermuda*, who had been in Chace of a Brig the Evening before in that Quarter, and who was Seven or Eight Miles nearer the strange Ships than any of the Squadron, the *Thistle* excepted, repeated or made the Signal, that the Ships seen were Enemy's Ships; upon which the Admiral immediately made the Signal for a general Chace. The Squadron was then composed of the Flag Ship, the *Assistance*, *Thetis*, *Thistle*, *Topaze*, and *Bermuda*. So very light was the Breeze, and withal partial, that the Ships did not steer for some Time. The *Topaze* was the first that had the Breeze, the *Thetis*, being at some Distance from her, was the next, and the

the Flag-Ship soon after; the Assistance, being to Leeward and astern, did not obey her Helm before the Topaze was Eight or Nine Miles advanced, the Thetis and Resolution about half that Distance. The Squadron continued in Pursuit, and about half-past Five in the Evening the Topaze brought the nearest Ship to Action, upon which she returned a Broad-side, and hauled down her Colours. The Bermuda being near, bore down to the Prize, and the Assistance's Signal was made to take Possession of her. The Flag-Ship and the Frigates, without a Moment's Loss of Time, continued in Chace of the other Two Frigates. The Admiral's verbal Message to me, by Captain Maxtone, was to proceed to Halifax with the Prize. Upon my taking Possession of her, I found her to be L'Elisabeth, mounting Thirty-six Guns, 24 Twelve-Pounders on her Main Deck, and 12 Nines on her Quarter Deck and Forecastle, a large Ship, said to be about a Thousand Tons.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 18th, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, October 18, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther and Robert Crauford, Esq. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles, Haen, Sep-  
tember 19, 1796.*

MY LORD,

**H**IS Royal Highness the Archduke leaving a considerable Corps in Reserve at Windecken, marched with the Main Body on the 12th to Friedberg. From thence General Kray pushed on with a strong Advanced Guard towards Wetzlar, on the Approach of which the Enemy abandoned the Town, and took Post on the Heights behind it. General Hotze was detached at the same Time towards Weilbourg, but was not able to make himself Master of the Place.

His Royal Highness, whose chief Operations seemed hitherto to be directed on Wetzlar, now turned to the Left, and following the great Road to Limbourg, encamped on the 14th Instant near

Weyer.



Weyer. His Object was to form a Junction with the Corps under General Neu, which was advancing from Schwalback, and to endeavour to penetrate the Centre of the Enemy's Line at the Points of Limbourg and Dietz, whilst General Kray turned it by the Left from Wetzlar, and General Milius kept in Check the Right, posted near Nassau.

On advancing to reconnoitre the Enemy, His Royal Highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable Force on the Heights in Front of Limbourg; and as from the Reports received from the Advanced Corps there was every Occasion to believe that he meant to dispute the Passage of the Lahn, it was judged adviseable to defer the Attack till the Co-operation of General Neu was more certain, and till the Reserve, which was now ordered up from Windecken, should arrive.

Early on the 16th His Royal Highness advanced against the Front of the Enemy's Position, whilst General Neu, from Kirberg, turned it. The Enemy, who saw himself in Danger of being cut off, abandoned the Heights with Precipitation, and being closely pursued, was obliged to take Shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians Masters of Dietz and Limbourg. The Tirailleurs defended themselves, however, in the Suburbs of the latter, with so much Obstinacy that Night came on before it was possible to dislodge them.

From the Resistance made at Limbourg the Archduke was in hopes that the Enemy meant to risque an Action in the Position of Hadamar, and in consequence the whole Army assembled before Day-Break on the 17th betwixt Dietz and Limbourg, from which Points it was determined that a general Attack should be made. A very thick Mist, which prevailed in the Morning, prevented the Troops advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away the Enemy was seen in full Retreat, and already at such a Distance as to leave no Hope  
of

of bringing him to Action. He abandoned successively, in the Course of the Day, all his Posts on the Lahn, those of the Left and Centre retiring towards the Sieg; and the Division of the Right, and the Corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the Entrenchments on the Left Bank of the Rhine.

No Time was lost by the different Austrian Corps in passing the Lahn in Pursuit of the Enemy. General Kray was, on the 19th, at Herboon, and pushes on towards Dellenbourg and Siegen. The Advanced Guard of His Royal Highness's Column is this Day at Hochstebach, in the Direction of Alte-Kirck, and General Neu is in the Neighbourhood of Neuwied. The Pains which the Enemy has bestowed in fortifying the latter Place, present Difficulties which it will perhaps require Time to overcome, but which, in the mean Time, will not in any Degree retard the Progress of the Army.

The feeble Resistance which the French have made in a Post so important and so advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest Manner, the Representation which I have had the Honor of making to your Lordship of the Situation of their Army. Disorders of every Kind have arisen to such a Height amongst them that Jourdan thought it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited Powers of the Directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore Discipline and Subordination. This Request was not only refused by the Directory, but he himself is removed from the Command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This Circumstance has added much to the Discontent of all Classes in the Army. A Number of the Officers of the highest Rank and Reputation have given in their Resignations, and the Desertion amongst the Soldiery is prodigious. Under these Circumstances,

it

it is rather to be wished than expected that the Enemy may attempt to make another Stand on this Side of the Rhine.

I feel infinite Satisfaction in being able to state to your Lordship, that from the favourable Accounts received of the Situation of Colonel Craufurd, there is every Reason to hope that he will be enabled to resume the Functions of this Mission much sooner than was at first expected.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles, Haen, Sep-*

MY LORD, *tember 20, 1796.*

A REPORT is just received from Lieutenant-General Hotze, in which he states, that in advancing Yesterday Evening towards Hochstebach, he found Means to bring on a serious Affair, with the Rear Guard of the Enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians.

Marceau, General of a Division, and distinguished amongst the French for his Activity and Enterprize, is wounded and taken Prisoner. His Two Aides-de-Camp have shared the same Fate, and his Adjutant-General was left dead on the Field. A considerable Number of inferior Officers and Privates are likewise brought in.

The Enemy continues his Retreat with the utmost Precipitation. It is generally supposed, however, that he will assemble his whole Force in the strong Position of Ukareth, and there make another Stand.

This has induced the Archduke to bring nearer to the Main Body the Corps under General Kray, who, in Consequence, encamps To-Day at Hackenburg. His Royal Highness will be this Evening at Walrode, and the Advanced Guard of General Hotze is pushed on to Altenkirchen and Weyerbusch.

A con-

A considerable Corps, drawn from the Garrisons of Mannheim and Phillipsburg, and reinforced by the Detachment of Cavalry under Count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the Margraviat of Baden, and has met with much Success. They have surprised and dispersed the Corps which the Enemy had left in that Country, have made a Number of Prisoners, and taken or destroyed a Quantity of Baggage and Ammunition.

Accounts are received of the Operations of General La Tour down to the 14th Instant, by which it appears that General Moreau quitted his Position on the Left Bank of the Yser on the 10th and 11th Instant. General La Tour followed him closely, and was on the 12th at Pfaffenhoven. As General Moreau seemed to direct his March towards Neuburg, where it was supposed he would repass the Danube, General Nauendorff crossed the River below that Place, in order to watch his Motions; and on the 14th engaged a serious Affair with his Rear Guard, in which the Austrians took One Piece of Cannon, and upwards of a Thousand Prisoners.

I have the Honor to be &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles, Weinheim,  
September 28, 1796.*

MY LORD,

IN my Dispatch of the 20th Instant I had the Honor of mentioning to your Lordship the Idea which prevailed that the Enemy intended making a Stand in the Position of Ukerath. On the 21st, however, positive Information was received, that only a Rear Guard remained on the Sieg, the Main Body having taken the Direction of Dusseldorf, whilst Two Divisions of the Right Wing had actually crossed the Rhine at Bonn.

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The Archduke now saw himself at Liberty to undertake the projected Operation towards the Upper Rhine, and he lost not a Moment in making the necessary Arrangements for that Purpose.

Lieutenant-General Wesnech, who commands the Army destined for the Defence of the Lahn, received Orders to advance on the 22d to Ukerath and the Sieg, and at the same Time His Royal Highness began his March towards the Meyn. He crossed that River on the 25th Instant, and, leaving a considerable Reserve cantoned betwixt Mayntz and Franckfort, proceeds to the Upper Rhine.

The latest Reports from Lieutenant-General Petrasch, after mentioning a Number of successful Expeditions, in which the Loss of the Enemy had been very considerable, state the unfortunate Issue of an Attempt made on Kell on the 17th Instant. The Attack took Place in Two Columns, and was at first completely successful. The French were driven from the Town and Fort with great Loss, and forced to take Refuge on the other Side of the Rhine. Unluckily, the Commanding Officer of One of the Austrian Columns was killed, and that of the other taken Prisoner during the Affair, and the Troops, deprived of their Leaders, fell into the greatest Confusion; whilst the French, having received a Reinforcement from Strasbourg, passed the Bridge, which the Austrians had neglected to destroy, and, falling on them before they could be brought into any Degree of Order, drove them in their Turn from the Post which they had so gallantly carried.

Lieutenant-General Petrasch, after an unsuccessful Effort to dislodge the Enemy, retired to his Position at Bissenoffsheim; and, leaving a Detachment to observe Kell, and guard the Pass of the Kniebis and the Valley of the Keutzig, he marched with the Rest of his Corps towards Stutgard, where his Van Guard would arrive on the 24th Instant.



By Reports from General La Tour, it appears that Moreau, who, as I had the Honor of mentioning to your Lordship, had retreated from the Yser, behind the Leck, made a forward Movement on the 17th Instant, drove in the Austrian Out-Posts, and extended himself as far as Landsberg on the Leck.

General Frolig, descending the Iller, occupied on the 17th Immenstatt and Kempen, and on the 19th advanced to Isny, where he completely defeated the Enemy, made 500 Prisoners, and dispersed the Rest of the Corps in the Woods; and thus the Right of Moreau was completely uncovered.

General Nauendorff, in the mean Time, had advanced with a considerable Corps to Nordlingen, from whence he took Possession, on the 20th, of Donauwert and the Schellenberg. His Parties extend to Dillingen, Ulm, and Gemund, from whence he had put himself in Connection with the Light Troops of General Petrasch at Constadt.

Under these Circumstances Moreau felt the Necessity of a Retreat. In the Night of the 20th he repassed the Leck at Augsbourg and Rain; on the 22d his Head Quarters were at Weissenhorn, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by General Nauendorff. General La Tour had crossed the Leck on the 22d, and his Advanced Guard was at Werthinger.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,

Captain 3d Guards.

*Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles  
of Austria, Schwetzingen, Septem-*

*MY LORD, ber 30, 1796.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that General Moreau, after abandoning his Positions on the Leck, directed his Retreat, with a very considerable Part of the Army, towards Ulm.

Six Commissaries, and all the People belonging to the Bread Department, were taken, on the 22d Instant, upon the Roads leading from Ulm towards Constadt and Stutgard. They had been sent forward to prepare Bread, at the Two latter Places, for Four Divisions of General Moreau's Army; from which Circumstance, as well as from other Intelligence, it was evident, that his Intention was to cross the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Constadt towards Kehl. But Major-General Nauendorf, advancing from the Neighbourhood of Nordlingen, arrived before Ulm Time enough to frustrate General Moreau's Design, so that when, on the 23d, a strong Column of the Enemy defiled out of the Town, they found the Heights commanding the Road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next Day General Nauendorf made his Advanced Guard, (under Major-General O'Reilly,) attacked this Corps, and drove it back to the Gates of Ulm.

The Enemy, finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended March to Constadt and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th Instant, leaving in it a large Magazine and a considerable Number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the Left Bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again crossed the River, and directed his Retreat (as it is supposed) towards the Forest Towns.

General Nauendorf marched on the 27th by Blaubeuren towards Tübingen, where he would come into Communication with Major-General Meerfeldt, who was at Hechingen.

Lieutenant-General Petrasch, after being informed of the Enemy's having been frustrated in his Attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his March by Horb towards Villingen; a Detachment from his Corps, under Colonel D'Aspre, occupying the Knieby and the Valley of Kinfig, the Rench and the Murg. A Corps that had been detached by General Moreau

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to reinforce the Post of Kehl, had attempted to force the Kinzig Valley, but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat by Freyburg.

Generals Petrasch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorf, in immediate and close Co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the Left Flank of General Moreau's Retreat, whilst General La Tour pursues him in Front, and General Frolich presses on his Right.

General Neu has lately driven back the Enemy's Posts near Mayence, and taken a considerable Number of Prisoners.

General Bournonville is arrived as Commander in Chief of the French Army of the Sambre and Meuse, in Place of General Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Wilhelmsbad, September 21, 1796.*

A REPORT of General Moreau's directing his Retreat through Franconia, in order to form a Junction with Jourdan by Fulda, proves to have been industriously spread with a Design to create Alarm, but was, nevertheless, founded on the Circumstance of the Enemy's having pushed a Corps of Cavalry as far as Aichstadt.

The Acts of licentious Barbarity that have lately been committed by the Enemy, even exceed every Thing we have heard of their Cruelty before. Numbers of Villages have been burnt, not in the Way of Punishment, or to retard the Pursuit of the Conqueror, but merely from the Delight they seem to take in Wickedness, as they frequently went out of their Road in order to set Fire to them.



*Leipzig, September 23.*

The Situation of the Enemy's Army, commanded by General Moreau, is now such as to give no farther Apprehension whatever as to the Security of the whole Circle of Franconia, and also of a great Part of that of Suabia; General Nauendorf having, by his different Movements, obtained in those Parts a decided Superiority of Position over that of the Enemy. General Moreau's Army, in the Environs of Donawert, Augsburgh, and Ulm, is in such Confusion and Terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their Retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial Troops have taken Possession of Stuttgart and Constadt, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Stallhoffen, and even so far as to Kehl. All Accounts received from those Parts are filled with Particulars relative to the Capture of different French Commissaries, together with their Plunder and Booty in Money and other Objects of Value, by the Advanced Austrian Troops. In this they are most eagerly supported by the Peasants of those Countries, who vie with one another in discovering every Thing concealed by the Enemy, and also in leading the Imperial Troops through all difficult Passages; by all which Means a great Number of the French fall daily into the Hands of their Pursuers.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 29th, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, October 29, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles  
of Austria, Betzenstein, September 16,*

MY LORD, 1796.

**T**HE great Distance of the Prince of Condé's Corps from the Archduke's Head Quarters, and other Circumstances, have prevented my being able till now to have the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship the Details of an Affair, which (though it was not of sufficient Importance to have any material Influence on the general Operations of the Army, and is now of too old a Date to be interesting as an Article of Intelligence) reflects so much Honor on the Prince of Condé and his Corps, that it would be an Act of Injustice to those brave and unfortunate Persons, were your Lordship to be left uninformed of the Particulars of their very gallant Conduct.

Conduct. Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd has therefore desired me, though thus late, to give your Lordship an Account of this Action, and I have taken it from the most authentic Sources.

The Number of Troops left for the Defence of the Country between the Danube and the Tyrol in the Beginning of last Month was so small, that the Prince of Condé's Corps was divided on an extremely extensive Line, and considerably above One Half of it was detached from under the immediate Command of His Serene Highness.

On the 11th of August the Prince was posted in Front of Mindelheim, having Two Advanced Corps on the Guntz; that of the Right near Erckheim, commanded by the Duke D'Enghien; that of the Left at Southeim, under the Orders of General Viomenil. He had also sent a Detachment of Cavalry to Loppenhauten, to cover his Right, or rather to observe the Enemy's Movements in that Quarter, and another on the Left to Guntzburg, on the Road between Mindelheim and Kempton; the Detachment at Guntzburg communicated with the Corps at Kempton.

On the 12th the Enemy attacked the Duke D'Enghien's Corps, and were repulsed; but the Superiority of their Numbers enabled them to succeed in turning General Viomenil's Left, and they thereby obliged both these Corps to retire to the Prince of Condé's Position. The Enemy now advanced in great Force close to his Serene Highness's Front, established themselves in the Wood and Village of Kamlach, and appeared to intend a decisive Attack, which the Prince prepared to resist. He placed the Centre of his Infantry on the Heights behind the Villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, both of which he occupied; his Cavalry was judiciously concealed from the Enemy's View, and sheltered from the Cannonade, but ready to advance whenever an Opportunity occurred for it to act.

The Duke D'Enghien's Corps was posted on the Heights in Front of the Right of the Position, and General Viomenil in the same Manner on the Left; occupying the Road that leads from Southeim to Mindelheim: The Reserve was posted on the Heights in Front of Mindelheim; and a Detachment of between Five and Six Hundred Men in the Valley of Mindelheim, in such a Manner as to prevent the Enemy's coming quite round the Left into the Rear of the Position, which otherwise was much to be apprehended from the great Superiority of their Numbers, and from the Country being extremely woody.

As the Republicans did not venture to advance to the Attack across the Plain which separates the Wood of Kamlach from the Villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, the Remainder of the Day of the 12th passed in a distant and unimportant Musquetry. In the Evening, however, the Prince received repeated and positive Information, from his reconnoitring Parties and Patroles, that strong Columns of the Enemy were advancing on his Right and Left. He therefore judged that his only Chance of maintaining his Position was by beating the Corps in his Front, before those which were moving towards his Flanks could approach near enough to annoy him; and though His Serene Highness knew he should have to do with infinitely superior Numbers, he boldly determined on the Attack, the Dispositions for which were nearly as follows:

The Right, under the Duke D'Enghien, was ordered to carry the Village of Lower Kamlach, and to penetrate through the Wood, if possible, towards Erckheim. The Centre, in Two Columns, was to attack the Enemy in or near the Village of Upper Kamlach; and the Left, under General Viomenil, to advance on the great Road to Southeim.

The Inferiority of his Force, and the Apprehension of the Enemy's receiving still further Reinforcements,

ments, determined the Prince to march against them in the Night of the 12th, to the Battalions of *Infanterie Noble*, (composed entirely of Gentlemen, formerly Officers in the French Service, and great Numbers of whom are Chevaliers de St. Louis,) began their Attack on Upper Kamlach. Having received the Fire of a Battalion that occupied the Gardens, they immediately pursued it into the Village, and driving before them the Troops that attempted to defend Kamlach, they soon arrived at the Bridge, on the other Side of it. Behind this Bridge several Battalions of the Enemy were regularly formed, and the Fire now became so severe as to render the Success of a further Attack very uncertain; but the *Infanterie Noble* advanced against the Enemy with so much Impetuosity, that the latter gave Way, and retired into the Wood of Kamlach. Here these brave Gentlemen again attacked the Republicans, and, notwithstanding the great Superiority of Numbers, and consequent long and bloody Resistance, drove them quite out of the Woods, and on to the Heights behind it. In the mean Time the Prince of Condé was informed, that the Duke D'Eng-hien, after carrying the Village of Lower Kamlach, had found the Woods beyond it so strongly occupied as to prevent his advancing; that General Viomenil was similarly situated; and that the Enemy was attempting to come round the Flanks of the *Infanterie Noble*, and cut them off from the Bridge of Kamlach. His Serene Highness therefore found himself under the Necessity of ordering the different Corps to retreat to the Position. The Enemy followed to the Edge of the Wood of Kamlach, but did not come into the Plain. Arrived in the Position, the Prince found it totally impossible to remain there, without Risk of being entirely cut off, not only on Account of the numerous Reinforcements which he saw advancing to join the Enemy in his Front, but still more on Account of the strong Columns that  
were



were marching round both his Flanks. He therefore, on the Morning of the 13th, began his Retreat to Kildefingen, which was almost undisturbed, his Rear-Guard, commanded by the Duke d'Eng-hien, being followed only by the Enemy's Light Infantry.

The Prince's Loss in this Affair was about Seven Hundred Men, and a great Number of Officers killed and Three wounded. The Two Battalions of *Infanterie Noble* lost between Four and Five Hundred Gentlemen. The Enemy's Loss must also have been very considerable, and One Lieutenant-Colonel, and One Commandant of a Battalion, with about Sixty Men, were made Prisoners.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles*  
MY LORD, of Austria, Raftadt, October 6, 1796.

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that General Moreau, (after being foiled in his Attempt to retreat from Ulm to Stutgard) having recrossed the Danube at Erbach on the 26th of September, marched upon Biberach and Schussenried.

On the 27th General La Tour advanced to the Iller, and Lieutenant-General Frolich to Leutkirch, the latter pushing forward his Advanced Guard to Wurtzach, where it took some Baggage and Prisoners.

On the 28th General La Tour advanced from the Iller to the Rottam in Two Columns; that of the Right commanded by himself in Person, that of the Left by Lieutenant-General Mercantin.

On the 29th the Advanced Guard of General La Tour's Corp's (under Major-General Baillet) drove the Enemy out of Biberach, and pursued them to Groth, where, after a severe Cannonade, it took its Position.

Position. Major-General Klingling, with Three Battalions and Four Squadrons, (forming an intermediate Corps between Generals Mercantin and Frolich,) advanced to Wolfseg, and General Frolich towards Wangen.

Whilst these Operations were going on upon the Right of the Danube, Major-General Nauendorf was marching on the other Side of the River from Ulm towards Hechingen, in order to come into immediate Co-operation with Lieutenant-General Petrasch, who, preceded by a Corps of several Battalions and Squadrons, under Major-General Meerfeldt, was advancing towards Rothwell and Villingen.

By these Movements the Austrians became Masters of the highest Parts of the Mountains of the Black Forest, where the Danube takes its Source, as well as those Rivulets which, running Westwards to the Rhine, form the only Passes whereby an Army can descend from these Mountains to the Brisgaw. General Moreau had now, therefore, no other Alternative than either to attempt the dangerous Operations of attacking Generals Petrasch and Nauendorf, in order to gain the Val-d'Enfers, which descends into the Brisgaw by Freyburg, or to take his Retreat by the Forest Towns and the Territory of Swisserland; and finding himself at the same Time closely pursued by General La Tour, he determined, by a vigorous Attack, to endeavour to give the latter a Check, by which he might gain Time sufficient to effect his Retreat without great Loss. Accordingly, when, upon the 30th Instant, the Advanced Guards of Generals La Tour and Mercantin's Columns were in March towards Schuffenried, they were attacked in the Neighbourhood of Steinhäusen, &c. by above Three Divisions of Moreau's Army. An obstinate Engagement took place; but as General La Tour moved forward with his whole Corps to support his Advanced Guards, the Enemy was repulsed with  
very

very great Loss, and the Austrians maintained their Position.

The Advanced Guard of General Mercantin's Column, consisting of a Detachment of the Prince of Condé's Corps, and commanded by the Duke D'Enghien, suffered principally in this Action. His Serene Highness's Conduct was very brilliant, and that of his whole Corps extremely gallant.

The Loss of the Austrians amounted to about Six Hundred Men, Four Hundred and Twenty of whom were of the Duke D'Enghien's Corps.

From the Reports of the Spies, it appears that General Moreau has begun to let Part of his Army desile without Arms through Switzerland.

His Royal Highness the Archduke marched on the 3d Instant from Schwetzingen to Graben, on the 4th to Carlsruhe, and Yesterday to this Place.

Major General the Prince of Lichtenstein passed the Rhine on the 2d Instant at Mannheim, and took Possession of the Posts of Gemersheim, on the Fortification of which the Enemy have bestowed so much Time and Labor. He is destroying the Works of this strong Post, and has sent Detachments as far as Weissenburg, which the Enemy abandoned.

Lieutenant-General Kray drove the Enemy out of Neuwied on the 29th; since which nothing material has happened between the Meyn and the Sieg.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Berne, October 1, 1796.*

LARGE Bodies of the Enemy's Army continue to arrive every Day at Shaffousen, where they are disarmed and sent, through the Cantons of Zurich, Berne, Soleure, to Basse.

As yet we can learn nothing positive as to the Cause of this Deroute. It is certain that it has been

con-

considerable in some one Point, as the Fugitives continue to arrive every Day in still greater Numbers. It is probable, also, that the Enemy has suffered in more Quarters than One, as it is observed that those who arrive belong to so many different Corps, that they could not possibly have all served together. It is difficult to learn any Thing from the Fugitives themselves (so very confused is the Account they give) excepting *the Fact*, that a general Panic prevails throughout the whole Army; some of those who have arrived in this disorderly State having come even from General Moreau's Head Quarters, which they left at Ulm on the 21st.

It is difficult to learn with Certainty any Thing relating to the Number or Strength of the Peasants under Arms in the Black Forest: All that we know is, that some small Corps of Austrians have penetrated from the Side of Offenburg and Friburg, and are dispersed among the Vallies and Woods about Doneschingen, Tengen and Engen, and that the Alarm Bell is constantly ringing in every Village within Hearing of the Frontiers of this Country. The Republicans, however, are still in Possession of the Frickthall and the Three adjoining Forest Towns, Rhinfelden, Lauffenburg, and Seckingen. The Rage and Hatred of the Peasants against the French passes all Belief, and is only equalled by the Terror they have inspired in the Republican Army.

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*Downing-Street, October 29, 1796.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Captain Anstruther by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD, *Offenburg, October 13, 1796.*

In consequence of the Affairs which had taken Place betwixt the Van-Guard of General La Tour's Army

Army and the Rear of the Enemy on the 29th and 30th Ultimo, the Austrians had advanced to Groth and Steinhäusen, and the French maintained themselves between Schuffenried and the Feder See.

General Petrasch in the mean Time had taken Post betwixt the Sources of the Neker and the Danube, when he more effectually covered the Passes of the Black Forest, and his Parties incessantly harassed the Rear of the Enemy.

Pressed in this Manner, General Moreau saw the extreme Danger to which his further Retreat was exposed, and he resolved to risk a general Action as the only Means of extricating himself from the Difficulties by which he was surrounded. Early on the 2d, accordingly, the Left Wing of his Army crossed the Danube at Riedlingen, and repassing it at Munderkingen turned and defeated the Corps which General La Tour had posted betwixt the Feder See and the River.

As soon as General Moreau was assured of the Success of his Left, he advanced from Schuffenried to attack General La Tour in Front, and the Action was maintained during Six Hours with the utmost Obstinacy. At length, however, General La Tour, finding that his Right Flank was totally uncovered, and that his Rear was menaced by the Progress of the Enemy, was obliged to abandon his Ground, and retire behind the Riss, and ultimately behind the Rothambach. His Retreat was covered by the Corps of Condé with a Degree of Bravery and Steadiness which reflects upon them the highest Honour.

I am sorry to state that the Loss of the Austrians on this Occasion has been very considerable.

On the 3d, General La Tour occupied a Position behind the Rothambach, extending from Monchrod, by Erlenmoos to Laupheim.

General Moreau, having thus succeeded in gaining sufficient Freedom for the future Movements of his  
Retreat,



Retreat, re-commenced his March on the 5th following, with the Main Body of his Army, the Route of Stokach.

On the 6th, Two Divisions of his Left passed the Danube in several Columns between Redlingen and Sigmaringen; and, having re-assembled in the Neighbourhood of Veringen, proceeded upon Beuren and Friedingen, in a parallel Direction with the Main Body; and, in Proportion as it retreated, covered its March from the Attempts which were to be apprehended from the Corps of Generals Nauendorf and Petrasch.

On the 7th, General La Tour advanced to Burhan. General Moreau was in the Neighbourhood of Stokach, and had detached General Defaix, with 300 Men, to occupy Engen.

On the 8th, the Head Quarters of General La Tour were transferred to Oltlach; those of General Moreau to Stockach; and General Defaix, advancing from Engen, drove in the Posts of General Petrasch at Duttlingen, followed them towards Villingen, and took Post between Hohen, Emingen, and the great Road from Villingen to Schemberg.

Next Day being joined by the Two Divisions which had marched on the Left Bank of the Danube, he attacked General Petrasch at Schweningen, dislodged him from thence and from Villingen, and gained Possession of Rothweil; from whence, however, he was driven by a Detachment from the Corps of General Nauendorf at Hochingen. General Petrasch retreated upon Schillach, from whence he sent a considerable Detachment to Frieberg, to secure the Valley of Kinzig.

General La Tour in the mean Time had transferred his Head Quarters to Mæskirchen; those of General Moreau were at Engen.

The Head Quarters of His Royal Highness will be transferred to-morrow to Mahlberg.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-General Hotze, who commands the Corps of Light Troops which passed the Rhine at Mannheim on the 2d, has taken Post at Schweyenheim, from whence he has pushed his Parties to Weissenbourg, Seltz, Haguenau, and almost to the Gates of Strasbourg, in one Direction, and to Kayserlautern and Baumholder in the other. They have levied Contributions, taken Hostages, and spread the utmost Consternation throughout the Country.

So great are the Apprehensions the Enemy entertains of this Corps, that the Troops which had been left to watch Maintz, have been withdrawn to reinforce the Garrison of Landau. General New, profiting of the Opportunity, has advanced to the Nahe with a Part of his Garrison, and, after defeating several small Corps, which the Enemy had left on that River, threatened to advance into the Hundsruck.

This Demonstration has obliged General Bourdonville to detach Four Divisions from his Army on the Lower Rhine, to secure the Points which were menaced, and he is thus so considerably weakened, that, on the Appearance of a considerable reconnoitring Party sent out by General Werneck, he abandoned his Position near Bernberg, and retired behind Mulheim.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,  
NOVEMBER 4<sup>th</sup>, 1796.

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*Parliament-Street, November 3, 1796.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Craig, commanding His Majesty's Troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Camp on the Shore of Saldanha Bay, August 19, 1796.

SIR,

**I** Have great Satisfaction in reporting to you the Event of an Attempt which has been made by the Enemy, and which has terminated to the Honour of His Majesty's Arms, in the entire Capture of the Squadron of Dutch Ships of War, destined for the Purpose of retaking this Settlement.

Having made every Arrangement within my Means, by the Establishment of a small Post, and the laying the Road by a sufficient Number of the few Men which I had been able to mount, for watching Saldanha Bay, I received a Report on the 3d Instant, transmitted in Fourteen Hours, that Nine Ships had appeared off that Coast on the preceding Afternoon, which I immediately communicated to Vice-

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Admiral

Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone. By the same Report there appeared to be the strongest Probability that His Majesty's Brig the Hope had been captured by them; and as there was no further Account of them the next Day, I concluded that the Information which they had received, by that Means, of our Strength here, had induced them to continue their Route, and that they would stand far to the Westward before they doubled the Cape, to avoid Sir George's Fleet, which had put to Sea as soon as was possible after the Receipt of the Intelligence.

In order, however, to omit no Precaution, I sent up Lieutenant M'Nab, with a few mounted Men, to watch the Bay more narrowly; and from him I received a Report, on Saturday Night the 6th Instant, at Twelve o'Clock, that the same Number of Ships which had formerly been reported had anchored that Morning in the Bay, and that there was no Doubt of their being Enemies. I lost not a Moment in sending Directions to Simon's Town, from whence, by the general Willingness and Activity which prevailed amongst all Ranks, Five Vessels were dispatched by Nine o'Clock, in Quest of the Admiral, with the Information.

As it fortunately happened that the 25th and 27th Light Dragoons, with Part of the 19th and the Whole of the 33d Regiments, were in Simon's Bay, I could be under no Apprehension for the Safety of the Colony from any Force which could be landed from Nine Ships of War. It became, however, an Object of infinite Importance to the Welfare of the Settlement to prevent any Body of the Enemy from throwing themselves into the Country. At the same Time the Security of the Cape Town became an Object of particular Attention, both from the reasonable Expectation, that the Enemy would not have come with such a Force without a Prospect of a Junction with some other Armament, and from the Possibility of the Admiral being prevented from doubling

doubling the Cape by the North Westerly Winds which usually prevail at this Season, and which would carry the Enemy in Six Hours from Saldanha to Table Bay. It was therefore with particular Satisfaction that I found myself possessed of a Force adequate to both these Objects.

No Time was lost in making the necessary Arrangements in a Country totally unused to a Movement of this Nature. The Troops began their March on Sunday Morning, necessarily by Divisions, on Account of Substinence. The Burgher Senate was assembled, to whom I exposed my Intentions, to which they expressed the most ready Compliance. Waggons were every where demanded by them and furnished with Cheerfulness. Cavalry was necessary, but the Appointments of the 28th were on board a Ship which had sailed in Quest of the Admiral. Those of the 25th were also on board Ship in Simon's Bay, and we had not above Fifty Horses. The Appointments were brought up, and I did not scruple, on such an Occasion, to require all Saddle-Horses without Exception to be brought in, which were valued by Two Members of the Court of Justice, and Two Officers of the 28th Dragoons, and paid for on the Spot to the entire Satisfaction of the Owners.

By these Means, Sir, leaving Major-General Doyle in the Command of the Troops at and about Cape Town, amounting to near 4000 Men, and Brigadier-General Campbell in the immediate Command of the Town, I, on the Morning of the 16th Instant, reached Saldanha Bay, at the Head of the Advanced Guard, consisting of the Light Infantry, a Body of Hottentots, and Fifty of the 25th Light Dragoons, assisted by Brigadier-General Mackenzie, the Remainder of whose Corps, consisting of the Grenadiers, the 78th and 80th Battalions, Fifty more of the 25th, and One Hundred of the 28th Light Dragoons, in all about 2500 Men, with Two



Howitzers and Nine Field Pieces, arrived there also in an Hour after.

In the mean Time the Admiral had returned to False Bay, and on there receiving the first Accounts of the Enemy being in Saldanha Bay, had put to Sea again with the utmost Expedition; and we had the Satisfaction, from the Heights from whence we descended to the Shores of the Bay, to see him, with all his Sails crowded, advancing with a fair Wind directly to the Mouth of the Harbour, though still at some Distance. One of the Enemy's Frigates, which lay near the Shore to cover their Watering, cannonaded us very briskly as we descended the Heights, though without Effect, and we returned their Fire with as little, having at that Time only Three Pounders with us; but a Howitzer being brought up, a few Shells were thrown with great Precision by Captain Robertson, who would probably soon have destroyed her; but perceiving that our Fleet was then entering the Bay, and that there was no Possibility of her escaping, I desisted from firing, thinking it more for His Majesty's Interest that she should share the Fate of the Remainder of the Squadron, the Capture of which appeared to me to be inevitable, than that we should risk the destroying her from a vain Punctilio of obliging her to strike to us. We then employed ourselves in making the necessary Dispositions for affording such Assistance as might be in our Power, in the Event of the Obstinacy of the Enemy obliging the Admiral to attack them, as well as such as would be expedient in case they should run their Ships on Shore, neither of which, however, I thought probable. I was accordingly informed, by a Letter from Sir George the following Morning, that the whole had surrendered themselves to him.

The Means by which this Event has been accomplished, Sir, has not afforded any Opportunity to His Majesty's Troops of displaying that Bravery in  
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his Service, which I am confident they would have shewn, had the Occasion presented itself: But if the utmost Alacrity and Cheerfulness, under almost every Privation, except that of Meat, during a March of Ninety Miles, through so barren a Country that there exist but Five Houses in the whole Line, have any Merit, I can with Truth present them to His Majesty's Notice.

This March, Sir, has never yet I believe been attempted by any Body of Troops, however small, and, permit me to assure you, has been attended with such uncommon Difficulties, that it never could have been accomplished but by the Display of the Qualities I have mentioned in the Troops, and a Union of extraordinary Exertions in all the Departments concerned. In these, all have equal Claim to my Acknowledgments; but I cannot dispense with particularizing the Intelligence and Activity with which, regardless of the uncommon Fatigue which attended it, Lieutenant M Nab, of the 98th Regiment, with about Twenty of his mounted Men, performed the Service allotted to him of watching the Enemy, and preventing any Communication with them, from the first Moment of their coming into the Bay, till our Arrival.

It is, Sir, with very particular Satisfaction that I have further to report, that I have received, on this Occasion, every possible Assistance from His Majesty's Subjects of the Colony.

The Burgher Senate have discharged the Duty imposed upon them with the greatest Readiness, Impartiality, and Activity, whilst their Requisitions and Orders on the Inhabitants for their Waggon, Cattle, and Horses, have been complied with with a Cheerfulness which could, I am satisfied, only proceed from a Conviction of the Preference to be given to His Majesty's mild and paternal Government over the wild System of Anarchy and Confu-

sion from which they were furnishing the Means of being effectually defended.

This will be delivered to you, Sir, by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Baynes, who has been in this Country since the first Arrival of His Majesty's Troops under my Command, and to whose Intelligent and active Assistance I have been, on every Occasion, highly indebted. I beg Leave, Sir, most humbly to recommend him to His Majesty's Notice.

I have the Honor to be,

With the greatest Respect, Sir, &c.

J. H. CRAIG.

*Admiralty Office, November 3, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, (brought by Captain John Aylmer, of His Majesty's Ship Tremendous,) were this Day received from the Honorable Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B.

*Monarch, Saldanha Bay,*

SIR,

*August 19, 1796.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to inclose a List of a Dutch Squadron under the Command of Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, sent hither for the Reduction of this Colony, but which were compelled to surrender by Capitulation, on the 17th Instant, to the Detachment of His Majesty's Ships under my Command, named in the Margin\*, on the Terms also inclosed. For further Particulars I beg Leave to refer you to the accompanying Detail of the Proceedings of the Squadron from the 4th to the 18th Instant, and I hope the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will

\* Monarch, Tremendous, America, Stately, Ruby, Sceptre, Trident, Jupiter, Crescent, Sphinx, Mofelle, Rattlesnake, Echo, Hope.

approve

approve the Measures I have taken, so essential to the British Commercial Interests in the East.

The Ships are all coppered, and in good Condition, excepting the *Castor*, whose Rudder is defective.

In Justice to the Officers and Men I have the Honor to command, it is my Duty to observe, that, in consequence of the most violent tempestuous Weather I ever beheld, and the very unpleasant Situations in which the Squadron was at Times placed, they cheerfully, and much to their Credit, underwent a Degree of Fatigue hardly credible.

Captain Aylmer will have the Honor of presenting these Dispatches. I beg Leave to mention him to their Lordships, as a respectable Gentleman and an active Officer.

I have the Honor to be, with great Esteem,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Monarch, Saldanha Bay, August 19, 1796.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that Intelligence was received at Cape Town, on the 3d Instant, of a Number of Ships having been seen in the Offing at Saldanha Bay, which was confirmed on the 5th. In consequence of this every Preparation was made for putting to Sea immediately, with the Squadron under my Command; but from the *Monarch's* Main-Mast being out, and the tempestuous Weather, I was not able to quit the Anchorage in Simon's Bay until the 6th, when we proceeded to Sea.

On getting under Weigh, an Officer from the Shore came on board to inform me that a Number of Sails had been seen the preceding Night in the Offing, near False Bay; I then resolved to steer to the

Southward and West, in Expectation of their having taken that Course.

The Squadron continued cruising in the most tempestuous Weather I have ever experienced, which damaged many of the Ships, and at one Time the Ruby had Five Feet Water in her Hold : We were joined at Sea by His Majesty's Ship Stately, Rattlesnake, and Echo Sloop. On the 12th I returned, with a fresh Breeze blowing from the South-East, and, upon anchoring in Simon's Bay, the Master Attendant came off with Information that the Ships seen, consisting of Nine Sail, had put into Saldanha Bay on the 6th, the same Day on which I had proceeded to Sea ; that they remained there by the last Advice, and that Four Ships had been dispatched in Quest of me to communicate this welcome Intelligence.

I immediately made the Signal to sail, but the Crescent had got ashore ; the Wind blew strong and increased on the following Day to a perfect Tempest, in which the Tremendous parted Two Cables, drove, and was in great Danger of being lost, so that, notwithstanding every Exertion, and the most anxious Moments of my Life, we could not get out until the 15th.

On the 16th the Squadron arrived off Saldanha Bay at Sun-Set, and the Crescent, which had been ordered a-head to discover Information and to report, made the Signal for the Enemy, consisting of Three Ships of the Line, Three Frigates, and other Ships, being moored in the Bay.

The Squadron stood on into the Bay in the Order of Sailing, but the Night coming on, and the Rear being too far extended for Action, I judged it expedient to come to an Anchor within Shot of the Enemy's Ships, and perceiving their Numbers very inconsiderable in Comparison with the Force under my Command, I considered it my Duty, and an incumbent Act of Humanity, to Address the Dutch Officer



Officer in Command, and consequently forwarded the Letter to him, of which the inclosure No. 3. is a Copy, by Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch, with a Flag of Truce; to this I received a verbal Return, that a positive Reply should be sent in the Morning at Day Break. I was fearful the Enemy might attempt to injure the Ships, and therefore ordered Lieutenant Coffin to return immediately with my Letter No. 4, to which he brought back the Reply No. 5.

On the 17th, at Nine in the Morning, a Dutch Officer came on Board with a Flag, and presented Proposals of Terms for Capitulation, which you will observe in the Correspondence, with my Remarks and definitive Letter; and at Five P. M., the Terms contained in the inclosed Copy were ultimately agreed upon, but it was impossible to take Possession of the Ships until the 18th, on Account of the stormy Weather.

It affords me the highest Satisfaction, therefore, to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a Squadron of Ships belonging to the United States, under the Command of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, has surrendered to the British Force under my Command, consisting of Three Ships of the Line, Two fine Frigates, Two of 28 Guns, and a Sloop of 18 Guns, all completely coppered, flored, and victualled, together with a large laden Store-Ship, the Names of which are described in the Inclosure No. 6, and the British Ships, to whom they are Prizes, on the Inclosure No. 7.

The consequent Joy of this fortunate Event is much augmented from the consolatory Reflection on its Accomplishment without Effusion of human Blood, or Injury to either of the Enemy's or British Ships, not a single Shot having been fired.

I must, however, beg Leave to observe, that any Resistance on the Part of the Enemy could only have  
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occasioned the wanton Sacrifice of a few Lives; and I doubt not, that had their Numbers been adequate to Contention, their Conduct would have confirmed the acknowledged Merit at all Times recorded to the Martial Spirit of Subjects of the United States; and I can with similar Confidence assure you, that the Officers and Men under my Command would have exhibited a Conduct equally creditable to themselves.

The repeated Advices communicated in your Letters, respecting the Enemy's Forces destined to this Quarter, agreed so correctly with the Intelligence I obtained by other Means, that I have long been expecting this Arrival, and was thereby enabled to be perfectly prepared to receive them, and constantly to keep a vigilant Look-out.

I have the Honor to be, with great Esteem,

Sir, your most obedient,

humble Servant,

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

( No. 3. )

*To his Excellency the Admiral or the Officer commanding the Ships of the United States, now lying in Saidanha Bay.*

SIR,

IT is unnecessary for me to detail the Force I have the Honor to command, because it is in your View and speaks for itself; but it is for you to consider the Efficacy of a Resistance with the Force under your Command.

Humanity is an incumbent Duty on all Men; therefore, to spare an Effusion of Human Blood, I request a Surrender of the Ships under your Command, otherwise it will be my Duty to embrace the earliest Moment of making a serious Attack on them,

them, the Issue of which is not difficult for you to guess.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*His Majesty's Ship Monarch,  
Saldanha Bay, August 16,  
1796.*

( No. 4. )

*To his Excellency the Rear-Admiral, Commander in  
Chief of the Dutch Ships lying in Saldanha Bay.*

SIR,

I AM this Instant honored with your verbal Answer to my Letter of this Date, and delivered to me by Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch. If I understand him right, it is, that a Flag of Truce subsists between your Excellency, on the Part of the States General, and myself, on Behalf of His Britannick Majesty, and as was demonstrated by my displaying a Flag of Truce before I dispatched the first Letter delivered to you by Lieutenant Coffin, and which Truce is to continue until Day-Light in the Morning. It is therefore my Duty to require a positive Assurance, that no Damage shall be done to any of the Ships or Vessels of War, Public Stores, or Effects, that may be placed under your Command, otherwise I shall not consider myself in Duty bound to restrain an immediate Attack, or to treat such Prisoners as may fall into my Hands in a Manner suitable to my general Inclination or His Majesty's Orders in similar Cases.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*His Majesty's Ship Monarch,  
Saldanha Bay, August 16,  
1796.*

( No. 5. )

*To his Excellency Admiral G. K. Elphinstone, Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majesty's Squadron.*

EXCELLENCY,

THE Two Letters delivered to me by your Officer, from Want of an Interpreter, have taken a long Time to translate.

Your Excellency may rest assured of receiving a positive Answer To-morrow Morning, and that during this Time no Damage whatever shall be done to the Vessels of my Squadron, which I promise you upon my Honour.

This Time is necessary to call to my Aid the Captains of the Frigates detached at the Bottom of the Bay, in order to hold a Council of War, whom I am obliged to assemble on Account of Responsibility.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

*On board the Dortrecht,  
August 16, 1796.*

*To his Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.*

EXCELLENCY,

AGREEABLE to my Promise, I send you Copy of Terms of Capitulation, which I doubt not you will grant. In this Hope I am

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(Signed) ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

*Dortrecht, at Anchor in Saldanha  
Bay, August 17, 1796, second  
Year of the Batavian Republic-  
can Liberty.*

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION agreed upon in Saldanha Bay this 17th of August, 1796, between his Excellency Rear Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of Ships of the United States, now lying in Saldanha Bay, and the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, Knight of the Most Honorable and Military Order of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Indian Seas, at the Cape of Good Hope, and of those now lying in Saldanha Bay.

Art. I. Rear-Admiral Lucas will deliver up to Vice-Admiral Elphinstone the Squadron under his Command, upon the Conditions of the Capitulation underwritten.

Answer.—The Vice-Admiral is actuated by Principles of Humanity to prevent the Effusion of Human Blood, and considers the Surrender of the Dutch Squadron as a Matter of Necessity and not of Choice.

Art. II. The British Admiral shall appoint Two Ships as Cartels, the Frigates the Braave and Sirene, in which the Rear-Admiral, his Officers, and Midshipmen, and Ship's Crews, shall be permitted to proceed, without Hindrance to Holland, and the Officers shall keep their Side Arms.

Answer.—Inadmissible, by reason that the Cartel Ships sent from Toulon and various other Places, under similar Circumstances, have been detained, and their Crews imprisoned, contrary to the Laws and Usage of War, and the general Good Faith of Nations; but Officers becoming Prisoners shall be allowed to keep and wear their Swords and Side Arms, so long as they behave with becoming Propriety, and shall be treated with the Respect due to their Ranks.

Art. III.



**Art. III.** The Dutch Admiral, his Officers, and Crew, shall retain their Private Property without being searched, and the Remainder of the Crew who cannot be received on board the Frigates are to be sent to Holland in such Manner as the British Admiral shall judge proper.

**Answer.**—Private Property of every Denomination will be secured to the Proprietors to the fullest Extent, in consequence of British Acts of Parliament and His Britannic Majesty's positive Orders, as well as from the general known Disposition of British Officers to treat with the utmost Liberality those who become their Prisoners.

**Art. IV.** They shall be provided with such Quantities of Provisions as may be necessary for those who embark on board the Two Frigates, and to be so provided from the Dutch Ships.

**Answer.**—Answered by the Sixth Article.

**Art. V.** These Cartel Ships, on their Arrival in Holland, shall be sent to England, and there delivered to His Britannic Majesty.

**Answer.**—Already answered by the Second Article.

**Art. VI.** The Crew shall be permitted to go on Shore for Refreshment after their long Voyage.

**Answer.**—This must depend upon the Major-General commanding the Troops on Shore, but the Commander in Chief will use his utmost Exertions to render the Situation of every Individual as comfortable as possible as to Victualling, Lodging, and every Accommodation, either on Board or on Shore, as can be procured or reasonably expected; and he will dispose of such as become Prisoners as similarly to their Inclinations as his Duty to his Sovereign and the Interests of his Country will admit.

The Sick shall be received into His Majesty's Hospitals, and taken Care of equally with the British Sick.

It is furthermore the Commander in Chief's Duty and Inclination to send such to Europe as become Prisoners, by the most speedy and convenient Conveyances.

Art. VII. The National Flags of Batavia shall continue to be displayed on the Dutch Ships so long as their Crews remain on board.

Answer.—The Batavian Colours must be struck so soon as the Ships are taken Possession of by His Britannic Majesty's Officers.

(L. S.)

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

ENGELBERTUS LUCAS.

JOHN JACKSON, Secretary to the British  
Commander in Chief.

CLEMENS BENEDICTUS, Secretary to  
the Commander in Chief  
of the Dutch Squadron.

*To his Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas,  
Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the United  
States, now lying in Saldanha Bay.*

SIR,

I HAVE had the Honor to receive your Letter, with the Proposals of Capitulation, and I have now the Honor to inclose you my Letters and Answers thereunto, which I hope will be acceptable. I have mentioned to Captain Claris my Inclination to accommodate your Excellency and the other Officers inclined to return to Europe upon their Parole, with the Maria Storeship, or in British Vessels, of which there are many at the Cape, but any of the Public Armed Ships I dare not presume to permit to depart.

Your

Your Excellency may rest assured of every good Office within my Reach. Should the inclosed Articles not meet with your Approbation, you will be pleased to order the Flag of Truce to be hauled down, as a Signal that either Party may commence Hostilities.

I have the Honor to be, with great Respect,

Sir, your most obedient

Humble Servant,

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship*

*Monarch, Saldanha Bay,*

*August 17, 1796.*

(No. 6.)

*A List of Ships late belonging to the United States, under the Command of His Excellency Rear-Admiral Engelbertus Lucas, which surrendered on the 17th of August, 1796, to a Detachment of the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships under the Command of the Honorable Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. in Saldanha Bay.*

Ships' Names.	Commanders.	Guns.	Seamen and Troops.
Dortrecht,	Rear-Adm. Lucas,	66	370
Revolution,	Capt. Rhenebende,	66	400
Admiral Tromp,	Capt. Valkenburg,	54	280
Casthor,	Capt. Clarisse,	44	240
Braave,	Capt. Zoetmans,	40	234
Bellona,	Capt. Valk,	28	130
Sirene,	Capt. De Cerf,	26	130
Havik,	Capt. Bezemer,	18	76
Maria (Storeship)	—	—	112
		—	—
		Total,	342 1972
		—	—

N. B.

*N. B.* Many of the Guns are Brass, besides which they are well furnished with Cannonades.

They have Four Field Pieces of Land Artillery on board. The Troops are under the Command of the Rear-Admiral; Lieutenant-Colonel Henri is Adjutant-General, and Monsr. Grandecourt, Commandant of Artillery.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*Monarch, Saldanha Bay,  
August 19, 1796.*

(No. 7.)

*A List of His Majesty's Ships of the Detachment of the Squadron under the Command of the Honorable Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. to which the Dutch Squadron, under the Command of His Excellency Engelbertus Lucas, surrendered on the 17th of August, 1796, in Saldanha Bay.*

*Monarch.*—74 Guns, 612 Men, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B.; Captain John Elphinstone.

*Tremendous*—74 Guns, 590 Men, Rear-Admiral Thomas Pringle; Captain John Aylmer.

*America.*—64 Guns, 491 Men, Commodore John Blanket.

*Stately.*—64 Guns, 491 Men, Captain Billy Douglas.

*Ruby.*—64 Guns, 491 Men, Captain Jacob Waller.

*Sceptre,* 64 Guns, 491 Men, Captain William Esington.

*Trident.*—64 Guns, 491 Men, Captain E. O. Osborne.

*Jupiter.*—50 Guns, 343 Men, Captain George Losack.

*Crescent.*—36 Guns, 264 Men, Captain Edward Buller.

*Sphinx.*—24 Guns, 155 Men, Captain Andrew Tod.

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Mofelle.—

Moselle.—16 Guns, 121 Men, Captain Charles  
Brisbane.

Rattlesnake.—16 Guns, 121 Men, Captain Edward  
Ramage.

Echo.—16 Guns, 121 Men, Captain John Turner.

Hope.—Sloop. Captain Thomas Alexander.

*Monarch, Saldanha Bay,*

*August 19, 1796,*

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# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF NOVEMBER 13<sup>th</sup>, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, November 13, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther and Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,  
Herbolzheim, October 17, 1796.*

MY LORD,

**I**N my Dispatch of the 13<sup>th</sup> I had the Honor of giving your Lordship an Account of the Movements of the Corps under the Command of Generals La Tour, Nauendorf, and Petrasch, down to the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant. On the 10<sup>th</sup> General La Tour followed the Enemy towards Stokach and Engen; but finding that their Retreat through the Val D'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he discontinued the Pursuit; and marched by his Right towards the Valley of the Kinzig, in order to form a Junction with His Royal Highness. The Archduke arrived with his main Body in the Neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 15<sup>th</sup> Generals Nauendorf and Petrasch preceded him

him nearly in the same Direction. The former took Post at Eltzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kintzign. On the 15th the Corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frolich alone continued to follow the Enemy through the Defiles of the Black Forest.

In the mean Time General Moreau lost no Time in profiting of the Advantages which his Van Guard had gained on the 9th and 10th Instant. He passed, with his whole Army, through the Val D'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th. Next Day he occupied Waldkirch, and his Posts extended along the Heights on the Right Bank of the Eltz.

This menacing Movement of the Enemy, and the extreme Difficulty of making an immediate Attempt on Kehl, determined His Royal Highness to defer the Execution of that Enterprize. Leaving therefore a sufficient Corps to observe the Place, he marched, on the 16th, to Malborgen, and assumed the immediate Command of the Army of La Tour.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, Fribourg, October 21, 1796.

I HAVE the Honor of informing your Lordship, that, on the 19th Instant, His Royal Highness the Archduke attacked the Enemy, and, after an obstinate Combat, made himself Master of all the Positions on the Right Bank of the Eltz.

The Troops destined for this Operation marched from the Camp near Kentzingen before Day-break; but such were the Difficulties of the Ground and the Badness of the Roads, that it was near Eleven o'Clock before they reached the different Points at which they were to assemble; they were then distributed

buted into Three different Columns; of which the Right under General La Tour, was destined to attack the Village of Kindringen; the Centre, commanded by General Wartensleben, was to carry the Heights behind Maltertingen; the Left, under General Petrarsch was to proceed along the Road from Heimbarch, towards Emendingen, whilst Major-General Merfeld, with One Brigade, attacked the Woods on his Left, and Prince Frederic of Orange, with another, endeavoured to pass over the highest Parts of the Mountains, so as to turn the Right of the Enemy. General Nauendorf, from Elkach, had Orders to attack at the same Time the Post of Waldkirch.

About Noon the Action began: The Column of the Right met with a most obstinate Resistance; it was repeatedly repulsed in its Attack upon Kindringen, and the Success remained for some Time doubtful, until HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PUTTING HIMSELF AT THE HEAD OF THE GRENADIERS, THEY RETURNED WITH FURY TO THE CHARGE, AND DROVE THE ENEMY WITH GREAT LOSS FROM THE VILLAGE.

Major-General Merfeld had no less Difficulty in making himself Master of the Wood above Keimbach; the Ground was extremely favorable to the Enemy, and he defended it Inch by Inch; nor was he completely driven from it, until the PRINCE OF ORANGE, after a most laborious March, through a Country which seemed impenetrable for Troops, appeared in the open Ground above Emendingen, and began to attack his Right Flank. From that Moment the Victory became decisive. The Enemy repassed the Eltz at Emendingen and Deningen, destroying the Bridges in order to cover his Retreat.

General Nauendorf, mean Time, had been no less successful towards Walkirchen; at the Moment his Column were assembled he found himself attacked

by a large Body of the Enemy, commanded by General Moreau in Person, whom he not only repulsed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himself Master of that Post, and of the Passage of the River. On this Occasion Three Battalions of the Enemy were surrounded, One of which laid down its Arms, and the other Two were dispersed in the Woods.

Early on the 20th the Van Guard of the Army passed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found that the Enemy had taken a Position immediately behind the Village of Dentzlingen, with his Right to the Mountains and his Left to the Marshy Ground beyond the Village of Verstelten. His Royal Highness determined immediately to attack him; and for that Purpose ordered General La Tour, with the Right Wing, to cross the Eltz at Deningen, whilst he himself, with the Left, and the Corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the Plain towards Fribourg. The Advanced Guard of the ARCHDUKE's Column dislodged the Enemy from Dentzlingen without Difficulty; but as General La Tour met with considerable Opposition, and was obliged to re-establish the Bridge of Deningen, under the Fire of the Enemy's Artillery, it was Evening before he was able to force the Passage of the River; so that His Royal Highness did not judge it expedient to bring on a general Affair, in which only One Part of the Army could have been engaged. The Prince of Furstenburg, however, who commanded the Right of General La Tour's Column, found Means to dislodge the Enemy from Riegel, from whence he menaced the great Road to Brisach.

The whole Army passed the Night within Half Cannon Shot of the Enemy's Advanced Posts, and every Thing was prepared for renewing the Action early this Morning.

The Enemy, however, did not wait the Attack; his Main Body retired during the Night, and the  
Rear

Rear Guard followed at Day-Break. A small Corps only took the Route of Brisach, where it passed the Rhine, and destroyed the Bridge; the Rest of the Army directed its March upon Huningen, where a large Tete-de-Pont is said to be established.

During the Operations of the Main Army, the Corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frolich were extremely active in the Mountains. On the 18th the Prince of Condé drove the Enemy, with very considerable Loss, from the strong Posts of St. Meegers and St. Peter, in the Valley of that Name, and General Frolich forced some of the most important Passes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th they continued to drive the Enemy before them, and this Morning appeared descending from the Mountains above Fribourg at the Moment that the Archduke's Van Guard entered the Town, and contributed much towards pressing the Rear of the Enemy.

I am not at this Moment able to state to your Lordship, with any Degree of Accuracy, the Loss of the Austrians in the different Actions since the 17th, but am confident that it does not exceed a Thousand Men killed and wounded. Amongst the latter is General Count Wartenleben, who received a Grape Shot in the Arm, whilst leading his Column to the Attack on the 19th. There is, however, Reason to hope that the Wound will not prove dangerous.

The Loss of the Enemy has been very considerable. Several Pieces of Artillery, and upwards of 2000 Prisoners, have fallen into the Hands of the Austrians. The Number of Killed and Wounded is certainly not smaller.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROB. ANSTRUTHER.



*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, Schlingen; October 23, 1796.

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that His Royal Highness the Archduke Yesterday attacked General Moreau's Army, in the formidable Position of Schlingen, with so much Success, that the Enemy quitted it last Night, and is now in full Retreat towaads his Tete-de-Pont near Huningen.

Notwithstanding the Victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the consequent Operations of the 20th and 21st, General Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another Effort to maintain himself on the Right Bank of the Rhine, or at least to defer, as long as possible, the Passage of the River; and for this Purpose he took up a Position near Schlingen, the uncommon Strength of which could alone have enabled him to adopt such a Resolution without exposing his Army to Destruction.

This Position, which General Moreau had chosen, is so uncommonly strong, that I will attempt to describe it to your Lordship, in Hope of conveying some faint Idea of the Difficulties of the Operation which has been performed.

The flat Country, which, extending from the Meyn to within Two German Miles of Basse, separates the Mounains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes to the Southward of Mulheim, almost a regular Oblong, about an English Mile and a Half in Breadth, at the South-East Angle of which is the Village of Schlingen. This Plain is bounded on the South by a Rivulet, which, rising at the Foot of the high Mountain called the Hoher Blauen, near the Village of Sitzen Kirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and from thence, in a Western Direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel and Schlingen, to Steinstadt, where it falls into the Rhine.

At

At Schlingen the Hills on the Right of the Rivulet (which are steep and covered with Vineyards) turn suddenly to the Northward, and running in that Direction towards Muhlheim, form the Eastern Boundary of the Plain; but those on the Left Bank of the Rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, when they terminate abruptly. Not far from the Source of the above-mentioned Rivulet, there rises another, which, taking an opposite, that is South-Easterly Direction, passes through Sitzenkirchen, and, at the Village of Candern, falls into the Rivulet of that Name; which, running South and South-West through a very deep, and, for a considerable Distance, almost unpassable Ravine, discharges itself into the Rhine, Six or Seven English Miles above Steinstadt. A Third Rivulet, rising about an English Mile to the Westward of Candern, runs in a nearly parallel Direction to the latter, through Feuerbach, Reidlingen, and Bademuhle, and falls into the Rhine a little below the Mouth of Candern.

Between the Heads of the above-mentioned Ravines is a Chain of high rugged Hills, covered with extensive and very thick Woods.

In this almost inattackable Situation was placed the Right Wing of the Enemy's Army. The Corps which covered the Extremity of it occupied Candern, Sitzenkirchen, and the surrounding Heights, from whence the Line proceeded along the Hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen, and Steinstadt, all of which Places were strongly occupied; and the Left Flank of the Line came quite to the Rhine, which runs close under the Heights of Steinstadt. Advanced before the Centre of his Army, the Enemy had a very strong Corps of Infantry on the Heights and in the Vineyards between Schlingen and Feldberg.

About an English Mile in the Rear of the Centre of the Position, that is, to the Southward of Liel, is  
the

the Village of Tannenkirch; between it and Liel is the highest Hill of the whole Position; and from Tannenkirch the Ground falls towards the Ravine in which Riedlingen is situated: So that in case of the Right Wing being driven from the extremely strong Ground on which it was posted, it had (by falling back to the Heights of Tannenkirch) another good Position rather *en Potence*, indeed, to that of the Left Wing between Schlingen and Steinstadt, but the salient Part is secured by the high and almost in-attackable Hill between Tannenkirch and Liel.

An Attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his Position, by marching a very strong Column through the Mountains on the Left Bank of the Cander, and through the Wisenthal, so as to threaten his Communication with his Tete-de-Pont at Huningen, would have been too tedious an Operation in the present Situation of Affairs, and attended with the utmost Difficulty now that the Rains have rendered the Roads so bad. The Archduke therefore determined to attack the Right Wing of the Enemy's Army, and, if possible, to dislodge it from the Hills above Cantern, Feuerbach, Sitzenkirchen, and Ober and Nieder Eckenheim; after gaining Possession of which Ground, His Royal Highness, if the Enemy had persevered in maintaining his Position, could the next Day have proceeded to the Attack of the Heights behind the Ravine of Redlingen. The Attempt was arduous; but every Thing was to be expected from the Exertions of the Army; for the gallant Examples invariably shewn the Troops, in the most trying Situations, by the BROTHER of their EMPEROR, and the great Ability with which he has commanded them, has inspired the whole Army with a Degree of Confidence in and Attachment to His Royal Highness, which is carried to Enthusiasm.

The Attack was performed in the following Manner.—The Army was divided into Four principal Columns:

**Columns:** The First, or Right Column, consisted of the Prince de Condé's Corps, commanded by His Serene Highness, its Advanced Guard being led by the Duke d'Engheim : The Second Column consisted of Nine Battalions and Twenty-six Squadrons, commanded by the Prince of Furstenberg : The Third Column of Eleven Battalions and a Brigade of Cavalry, under General La Tour : and the Fourth Column consisted of the whole Advanced Guard of the Army, under Major-General Nauendorf.

The Two First Columns were destined to employ the Enemy so as to prevent his detaching considerably from his left Wing, but not to attempt any real Attack on the Main Position of that Wing, the Ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too strong to admit of it.

The Third and Fourth Columns were to make the real Attack on the Enemy's Right Wing, and to endeavour to get round his Flank.

The Prince of Condé's Column assembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinstadt, which Village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great Firmness during the whole Day, though entirely commanded by the Left of the Enemy's Position.

The Prince of Furstenberg's Column assembled at Melheim, and advanced towards Schlingen. It took Possession of the Heights opposite the Enemy's Position behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a severe Cannonade.

General La Tour's Column marched from Vegeheim through Feldberg. The Right Wing of it attacked the Enemy in the Vineyards, between Feldberg and Schlingen, whilst the Left drove them out of Eckenheim, then passed the Ravine, and attacked the woody Hills behind it. The Nature of the Ground was such, that both these Attacks met with the most obstinate Resistance ; the Right, however, at length succeeded in forcing the Enemy to quit the Vineyards, and retire behind Liel, and the Left,  
after

after driving them out of a great Part of the Wood, took a Position with its Right Flank to Nieder Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Feuerbach.

General Nauendorf's Column had preceded General La Tour's as far as Feldberg, from whence it took to the Left along the Foot of the Mountain, on which stands the Castle of Burgleim. It then divided into several Columns; one of these attacked the Village of Sitzenkirchen, and after carrying it descended by the Ravine I have described towards Candern. Another Column of much more considerable Force, to the Left of the former, was commanded by General Nauendorf himself. He attacked the strong Height situated between the Ravine of Sitzenkirchen and that of the Candern, and having gained Possession of them after much Opposition, he arrived immediately above the Town of Candern. A Third Column of Light Infantry and Hussars, commanded by Major-General Merfeld, drove the Enemy from the strong woody Heights to the Right of Sitzenkirchen, and got Possession of all the high Ground between Candern and Feverbach, which forms a Part of the Chain that runs between the Heads of the Ravines, and is connected with the high Hill between Tannenkirk and Liel. By this Means General Merfeld was enabled to establish a Communication near Feuerbach with General La Tour's Left. The Enemy was now also driven from the Village of Candern.

General Nauendorf's Corps had been in March all Night, and, owing to the extreme Badness of the Roads in the Mountains (rendered almost impassable) had not been able to commence its real Attack till Two o'Clock; so that it was late in the Afternoon before it succeeded as far as I have mentioned. An extreme thick Mist, followed by a violent Storm, which lasted till Dark, put an End to the Action.

The



The Enemy, finding that the Operations of the Day had completely prepared the Way for an Attack upon the Heights of Tannerkirchen, (which was to have taken Place this Morning,) did not choose to await it, but retreated in the Night. His Rear Guard quitted the Heights behind Schlingen about Four o'Clock this Morning, and he appears to be retreating towards his Tete-de-Pont at Huningen.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,  
Mappach, October 27, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that in the Course of last Night General Moreau's Army retreated across the Rhine at Huningen.

The last of his Rear Guard was this Morning still on the Heights of Weiller, on which he had constructed a large and solid Work; but, after a little Skirmishing with the Hussars, they evacuated the Height and Redoubt before any Infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this Side the River but a few Troops in a small Tete-de-Pont, behind which is a kind of Horn-Work, lately constructed on the Island called Shueter Insel.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

## BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 22d,  
1796.

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Admiralty Office, November 21, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Bowen of His Majesty's Ship the Terpsichore, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar the 23d of October, 1796.*

JUDGING it to be proper that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be acquainted as soon as possible with the Capture of a Spanish Frigate by His Majesty's Ship under my Command, I herewith inclose you a Copy of my Letter to the Commander in Chief, giving an Account of the Action; and I request you will be pleased to lay the same before their Lordships.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of His Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar the 23d of October, 1796.*

ON the Morning of the 13th Instant, at Daylight, we discovered a Frigate to Windward standing towards us: About Eight I could perceive her making every Preparation for Battle, and was then apparently in Chace of us. Our Situation al-

toge: her

together was such as to prevent my being over desirous of engaging her. Out of our small Complement of Men, we had left Thirty at the Hospital, and we had more than that Number still on board in our Sick and Convalescent Beds, all of whom were either dangerously ill or extremely weak. We were scarcely out of Sight of the Spot where we knew the Spanish Fleet to have been cruizing only Two Days before; and, in fact, we had stood on to look for them, with a View of ascertaining their Movements. A small Spanish Vessel, which we conjectured to be a Sort of Tender, was passing us, steering towards Carthagena, so that I could hardly flatter myself with being able to bring the Frigate off in the Event of a Victory, or of even escaping myself, if disabled. On the other Hand, it evidently appeared that nothing but a Flight and superior Sailing could enable me to avoid an Action; and to do that from a Frigate apparently not much superior to us, except in Point of Bulk, would have been committing the Character of One of His Majesty's Ships more than I could bring myself to resolve on. I therefore continued standing on without any Alteration of Course.

Having, with infinite Satisfaction and Comfort to myself, commanded the Terpsichore's Crew for Two Years and a Half, through a pretty considerable Variety of Services, I well knew the veteran Stuff which I had still left in Health to depend upon, for upholding the Character of British Seamen; and I felt my Mind at Ease as to the Termination of any Action with the Frigate in Sight only.

At half-past Nine she came within Hail, and hauled her Wind on our Weather Beam; and as I conceived she only waited to place herself to Advantage, and to point her Guns with Exactness, and being myself unwilling to lose the Position we were then in, I ordered One Gun to be fired, as a Trier of her Intention. It was so instantaneously returned,  
and

and followed up by her whole Broadside, that I am confident they must have done it at the Sight of our Flash. The Action of course went on, and we soon discovered that her People would not or could not resist our Fire. At the End of about an Hour and Forty Minutes, during which Time we had Twice wore, and employed about Twenty of the last Minutes in Chace, she surrendered. At this Period she appeared most entirely disabled, and we had drawn up close alongside, with every Gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheless, with considerable Difficulty that I prevailed on the Spanish Commander to decline the receiving of such a Broadside by submitting; and from every Thing which I have since learned, the personal Courage, Conduct, and Zeal of that Officer, whose Name is Don Thomas Ayalde, was such during the Action, notwithstanding the Event of it, as reflects on him the greatest Honor, and irresistibly impresses on my Mind the highest Admiration of his Character. After (from the Effect of our Fire) all his Booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waste Guns unserviceable, all the Standing Rigging of his lower Masts shot away, and I believe nearly every Running Rope cut through, and a great Number of his People killed and wounded, he still persevered (though he could rally but few of his Men) to defend his Ship, almost longer than Defence was justifiable. Had there been the smallest Motion in the Sea every Mast must inevitably have gone by the Board.

Our Loss (which will appear by the inclosed List) has been less than could have been expected; but our Masts, Sails, and Rigging, were found to be pretty much cut up.

The spirited Exertions of every Officer, Man and Boy, belonging to the Ship I command, as well in the Action as in the securing Two disabled Ships, and bringing them instantly off from a critical Situation,

tuation by taking the Prize in tow, and by their incessant Labour ever since, will, I trust, when their small Number is considered, place them in a Light superior to any Praise which I could bestow. I am even unwilling to speak of the particular Conduct of any of the Officers, but the Talents displayed by the First Lieutenant (Devonshire) who was but just out of our Sick List, during the Action, added to his uncommon Fatigue in taking Care of the Prize, and the very able Manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this Distinction, and proves him highly deserving of the Recommendation you gave him, with his Appointment in the West Indies. And although I had rather any other Person should observe the Conduct of a Brother of mine in Action, and speak of it afterwards, yet I feel it to be my Duty, as Captain of the Ship, to state, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the Second Lieutenant) Conduct was particularly animating to the Ship's Company, and useful, from the great Number of Guns which he saw well pointed in the Course of the Action; added to which, from the Absence of the First Lieutenant on board the Prize, the labouring Oar of this Ship has fallen on him; and, in my Mind, the Task we have had since the Action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the Action itself.

The Name of the Prize is the Mahonesa, carrying on the Main Deck Twenty-six Spanish Twelves (weighing Eighteen Ounces more than ours), Eight Spanish Sixes on the Quarter Deck, and a Number of Brass Cohorns, Swivels, &c.; had on board Two Hundred and Seventy-five Men, besides Six Pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn, and to be put on board Admiral Langara's Fleet, which she had been sent from Carthagená to look for. She was built in 1789 at Mahon, is of very large Dimensions, measuring Eleven Hundred and Fourteen Tons and a Half Spanish, was before the



Action in complete good Condition, and is considered by the Spanish Officers the fastest Sailer, one of the best constructed, and, what they attach considerable Importance to, the handsomest Frigate in their Navy.

Both the Frigates have this Moment anchored in Safety.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. BOWEN.

*An Account of the Killed and Wounded in the Action between His Majesty's Ship Terpsichore and the Spanish Frigate Mahonesa, on the 13th of October, 1796.*

Terpsichore mounts Thirty-two Twelve and Six Pounders; Complement of Men Two Hundred and Fifteen.

*Killed.*—None.

*Wounded.*—Mr. Richard Hobbs (Acting Boat-swain) slightly in the Foot;  
John Roberts (Quarter Master) lost his  
Left Thigh;  
And Two Seamen.

Mahonesa, by the best Accounts I have been able to collect, had about Thirty killed or died of their Wounds the Day of the Action, and about the same Number wounded, several of whom are since dead.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 26<sup>th</sup>, 1796.

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*Downing-Street, November 26.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,  
Offenburg, November 11, 1796.*

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that official Accounts were this Day received by the Archduke from General Davidovitch, stating his having beaten the Corps that was opposed to him, and taken a Thousand Prisoners.

His Advanced Guard has taken Possession of Trente, which Place, as well as the strong Position behind it, were abandoned by the Enemy without Resistance.

I have the Honor to, &c.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville,*

*Esq. Esq. Esq.*

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,  
Offenburg, November 13, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that by a Report received by His Royal Highness the Archduke from Lieutenant-General Neu, Governor of Mayence, it appears, that the Corps which had advanced to the Nahe has been obliged to fall back, and take a Position behind the Seltz.

This Corps consisted merely of Detachments from the Garrison of Mayence, commanded by Major-Generals Simpschæn and Rosenberg. The latter, with the Left Wing, was posted on the Heights of Biebelshiem and Planig, to observe Creutznach; the former, with the Right Wing, on the Hill called the Rochusberg, to defend the Passage of Bingen. They had Orders, in case of being attacked by a very superior Force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This Position on the Right Bank of the Lower Nahe, is well known from the Operations of last Year. It is not to be maintained against an Enemy of very superior Force; for Creutznach lies so entirely under the Fire of the Hills from the Left Bank of the River, that the Enemy is always Master of that Passage, as was sufficiently proved by the Affair of the 1st of December 1795. On this Side Creutznach the Heights are so distant from the River, that the Enemy has every Facility in extending himself in Front and on each Flank of the Town; and a Corps of very inferior Force cannot take Post near enough to prevent this Formation.

On the 26th, Generals Simpschæn and Rosenberg were attacked by Two Divisions of the Army of Sambre and Meuse. The Action lasted several Hours, and the Enemy, notwithstanding so very great an Inequality of Numbers, was repulsed with considerable Loss.

Early

Early on the 27th the French renewed the Attack, and advanced in several Columns from Creutznach, to turn the Left of the Austrians; but the latter, by an Exertion of much Ability and Steadiness, maintained their Position. In the Evening, however, the Generals, in Conformity to the Order mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the Retreat was executed with perfect Order.

The Loss of the Austrians on this Occasion consists in Nineteen killed, One Hundred and Eighty-four wounded, Ninety-six missing; on the Whole Two Hundred and Ninety-nine Men and Eighty-nine Horses.

The Enemy's was certainly considerable; Two Hundred of them were taken Prisoners and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumstantial in stating the Particulars of this, in Fact, unimportant Affair, because I observe that the official Reports of the Army of Sambre and Meuse, I mean the late ones, contain the most absurd Exaggerations. I should consider them perfectly undeserving of Notice, were it not that those who have no other Means of judging of the Events of the Campaign than by comparing the Accounts published by the contending Armies would be led into the most erroneous Conclusions if they gave each Party Credit for only an equal Degree of Fairness in their Relations.

In the Enemy's official Account of the Affair of the 21st of last Month near Neuwied, it is represented as having been a serious and general Attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the Purpose of destroying his Bridge, and spreading Alarm on the Left Bank of the Rhine. Both these Objects were effected by a very insignificant Force; and there was not the smallest Idea of making a serious Assault on the Tete-de-Pont of Neuwied. The Enemy states, that, besides an immense Number of killed and drowned, he actually took One Thousand Prisoners, whereas I

can assure your Lordship, from the most authentic Information, that the whole Loss of the Austrians did not exceed Two Hundred and Eighty-four Men.

After General Moreau's Army had crossed the Rhine, Two Divisions of it were detached towards Landau, and One Division of the Army of Sambre and Meuse arrived about the same Time in the Neighbourhood of Kayserlautern. General Hotze was still at Schweigenheim, on the Road from Speyer to Landau; his Corps was not of sufficient Strength to have any other Object than that of spreading Alarm in Lower Alsace; and it was evident, that as soon as the Rhine should again separate the Main Armies, the Enemy must immediately become Masters of the Vicinity of Landau.

General Hotze, therefore, on the Approach of Forces infinitely so superior to his own, retired towards the entrenched Camp of Mannheim, without being in the smallest Degree molested by the Enemy. He established the advanced Posts of his Left Wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Fletzbach towards Franckenthal.

On the 7th Instant the French attacked General Hotze's Line. Their principal Efforts were directed against the Left Wing, and the Fire of Artillery and Small Arms continued a great Part of the Day; but the Enemy was repulsed, and General Hotze still maintains his Posts in Front of the entrenched Camp, extending from the Reebach, by the Village of Maubach, to Franckenthal.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, Offenburg, November 14, 1796.

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction I have the Honor of announcing to your Lordship, that official Reports were this Day received by the Archduke  
from



from Generals Alvinzy and Davidovitch, wherein it appears that the offensive Operations in Italy have been most successfully commenced.

I should not presume to address your Lordship upon this Subject, were it not that if Colonel Graham is, as I suppose he must be, with Marshal Wurmser in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his Power to correspond with your Lordship.

General Alvinzy's Report is dated at Caldo-Ferro, November 7. General Davidovitch's at Trente, the 8th Instant.

After the Second Operation, undertaken for the Relief of Mantua, those Corps of Marshall Wurmser's Army, which could not penetrate, retired; the One under General Quosdanowich to the Venetian Frioul; the other, under General Davidovitch, up the Valley of the Adige, towards Neumarkt.

These Corps were successfully reinforced by considerable Numbers of fresh Troops; and General Alvinzy was appointed to command the Whole of the Army, until it should effect its Reunion with Marshal Wurmser.

After the Arrival of the Reinforcements at the Places of their Destination, General Alvinzy, who in Person had undertaken the Conduct of the Corps in the Frioul, arranged a Plan of Operations, of which the following is a Sketch.

His own Corps was to advance through the Trevisane towards Bassano, and, after forcing the Passages of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, whilst General Davidovitch should descend the Valley by which that River runs down from the Mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the Positions of Trente, Roveredo, &c.

On the 3d of this Month, upon the Approach of Part of General Alvinzy's Advanced Guard, the Enemy abandoned Castel Franco; and on the 4th the Austrian Corps advanced in Two Columns to the Brenta; the one to Bassano (of which they took

Possession) and the other of nearly equal Force (under Lieutenant-General Poverra) to Fonteniva.

General Alvinzy halted on the 5th Instant, and spent that Day in reconnoitring the Position of the Enemy. He found the French Army encamped in Three Lines in Front of Vicenza.

On the 6th, as General Alvinzy was on the Point of pushing forward his Advanced Guard, Buona-parte, who had marched in the Night, commenced a most severe Attack upon his whole Line. The Action began with General Proverra's Corps about Seven in the Morning, and very shortly afterwards the Enemy also advanced against Bassano.

General Alvinzy reports, that the Enemy's Attacks, though made with the greatest Impetuosity, were constantly and completely repelled; and that Night put an End to the Affair, without either Party having gained or lost any Ground: But an indisputable Proof of the Austrians having had the Advantage in this Action is, that when General Alvinzy next Morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the Enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their March towards Lisiera.

General Proverra's Bridge over the Brenta having been destroyed in the Course of the Morning of the 6th, his Column could not cross the River till towards Noon on the 7th, and General Alvinzy's whole Corps arrived late in the Evening of that Day at the Camp of Caldo-Ferro.

General Davidovitch had in the mean Time driven back the Corps opposed to him, had made a Thousand Prisoners, and taken Possession of Trente, as was mentioned in his former Report.

On the same Day that the above mentioned severe Action was fought on the Brenta, General Davidovitch attacked the Enemy in the strong Pass of Cagliano, a little to the Northward of Rovoredo. The French had entrenched their Position, and occupied

in considerable Force, the Castles of Bessono and La Pietra, which, as I understand, command the Pass.

The Strength of the Position was such, that, notwithstanding his repeated Efforts, General Davidovitch could not force it on the 6th; but on the following Day he renewed his Attack.

The Corps on the Right of the Adige established Batteries on the Heights of Nomi, which fired with considerable Effect; the Troops on the Left of the River attacked the Castles and Intrenchments with persevering Bravery, and the Enemy was at length compleatly defeated, with the Loss of Five Cannon, Eight Ammunition Waggons, and a Thousand Prisoners. General Davidovitch supposes the Enemy's Loss, in Killed and Wounded, to have been very considerable, and states his own to have amounted to Four Hundred Men, killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 29<sup>th</sup>,  
1796.

---

*Parliament-Street, November 29.*

**A** DISPATCH from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by them communicated to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Honorable Sirs,

**W**E have particular Satisfaction in offering to you our sincere Congratulations on the complete Success which has attended the Operations of Rear-Admiral Rainier in the Eastern Seas; and judging that an early Communication of this Event might be of material Use to His Majesty's Ministers, we have determined to forward this Letter by the Route of Bufforah.

It appears by the Rear-Admiral's Dispatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of April last, and which reached us on the 18th Instant, by the Orpheus Frigate, that the British Troops were in Possession of the Islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their  
several

several Dependencies, comprising, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch Islands, excepting Fornaté, yielding Cloves, Nutmegs, and Mace. This Acquisition has been attained without the smallest Loss on our Side.

Amboyna and its Dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February, and Banda and its Dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the Capitulations are inclosed.

The Admiral speaks in the handiomeſt Manner of the Activity and Alacrity with which every Duty was performed by the Forces under his Command, both Naval and Military; and dwells particularly on the perfect Harmony which all along ſubſiſted between the Officers and Men in both Services. It behoves us on this Occaſion to convey to you the high Senſe we entertain of the able and ſpirited Conduct diſplayed by Rear-Admiral Rainier, whoſe hearty Co-operation with us in every Measure conducive to the Public Weal demands our warmeſt Acknowledgements; and whiſt we feel aſſured of your entire Approbation of all the Means employed by this Government, to give Effect to the Arrangements framed by His Maſteſty's Miniſters for ſecuring the Dutch Settlements in India, it is, nevertheleſs, incumbent upon us to declare, that the Accompliſhment of this great Object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and chearful Support which we have had the good Fortune to experience from the Officer entruſted with the Execution of it.

We ſhall do ourſelves the Honour of transmitting, by the firſt Sea Conveyance, Copies of all the Papers received from the Admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate Opinion of the Value of thoſe Iſlands. At preſent we can only give you a Summary of his Proceedings.

The Admiral found in the Treasury at Amboyna 81,112 Rix Dollars, and in Store 515,940 Pounds Weight of Cloves; in the Treasury at Banda 66,675 Rix



Rix Dollars, and in Store 84,777 Pounds of Nutmegs, and 19,587 Pounds of Mace, besides Merchandize and other Stores at each Place, upon which no Value had been then put.

We are preparing to send a Reinforcement of Troops for the better Protection of those valuable Islands; and, as the Admiral has advised us that he is short of Provisions, and in Want of a Supply of Naval and Military Stores, it is our Intention to forward an adequate Stock of every necessary Article.

We have great Pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's Possessions on this Coast are in a State of perfect Tranquillity; and that we have no Reason to believe that any Designs are in Agitation by the Native Powers hostile to your Interests.

We have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

HOBART.

ALURED CLARKE.

EDW. SAUNDERS.

C. W. FALLOFIELD.

**CAPITULATION of AMBOYNA, translated  
from the Original in Dutch, February 16, 1796.**

NOT finding ourselves equal to withstand the great Force with which we have been surprized, we the undersigned Governor and Council do hereby give up this Settlement, with all its Dependencies, and place the same under the Protection of His Britannic Majesty, upon the Conditions mentioned to us in the Letter of the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras; that is, upon Condition that we may keep all our private Property, and be allowed a reasonable Subsistence, that the Inhabitants be guaranteed in the secure Possession of their private Properties, and that the Senior and Junior Servants of the Civil Establishment, the Clergy, the Military, and Marine, receive their usual Pay.

It is upon the above Conditions that we shall, Tomorrow Morning, give over all the Guards of the Fort to the Troops of His Britannic Majesty, after receiving the Ratification of this Instrument by His Excellency the Commodore.

Done at Amboyna, in the Castle of Victoria, on the above Date.

(Signed)

A. CORNABE.

B. SMISSART.

F. OSTROWSKI.

ENEAS MACKAY.

ERON FYZABAD.

(Dutch Co.)  
(Seal.)

Approved of and acceded to,

(Signed)

P. RAINIER.

(English)  
(Seal.)

W. C. LENNON, Secretary.

*CAPITULATION agreed upon between His Excellency Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore, commanding the Sea and Land Forces of His Britannic Majesty in these Seas, and F. Van Boeckholtz, Governor of Banda, &c. &c.*

IN Consideration of our great Want of Provisions, and the great Force with which the British have appeared before this Settlement, and to resist which would bring Destruction and Desolation on the harmless Inhabitants of this Place, we therefore think it prudent, for the Sake of Humanity, and from our Confidence in the Honor and Generosity of the English, to accept of the Terms offered to us, and to deliver into their Hands this Fort and Settlement, with all its Dependencies, upon the following Conditions, viz.

That private Property be kept secure to every Individual of this Settlement, whether in or out of the Company's Service; that the Servants of the Company, Civil and Military, be kept in their respective Stations, as far as may be thought necessary for the Admi-

Administration of Justice; and the Civil Government of the Place, the Governor alone particularly excepted, as the Government must, of course, be vested in the English; that the Military continue to receive their Pay, and are not to be forced into the British Service contrary to their Wishes; and the Civil Servants also to be continued on their present Pay; and such an Allowance made for the Provision of the Governor as His Excellency the Commander of the British Forces may think adequate. The Governor, however, and any other Servants of the Company, shall be permitted to retire from the Service, either to Batavia or elsewhere, whenever a convenient Opportunity shall offer.

Upon these Conditions we, the undersigned, consent to deliver up Fort Nassau, the Settlement of Banda, and all its Dependencies, to the Troops of His Britannic Majesty To-morrow Morning, upon receiving a Copy of this Capitulation, ratified and signed by His Excellency the British Commander. The Keys of all the Publick Property, and all Accounts properly authenticated, shall be immediately delivered over to the British, and the Government entirely vested in them.

Fort Nassau, Banda, Neira,

March 8, 1756.

(Signed) F. VAN BOEEKHOLTZ.

A. H. VUEGE.

(L. S.) F. SALGANG.

E. MAZEE.

(L. S.) P. DE HAAN.

M. WALLRLOO.

Approved and accepted of,

(Signed)

(L. S.) P. RAINIER.

True Copies.

(Signed)

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 20th,  
1796.

---

*Parliament-Street, December 20, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts have been received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Gordon Forbes, commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Island of St. Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, October 9, 1796.

**I** AM happy to have the Power of assuring you, that our Situation in St. Domingo is by far more favourable at this Time than since His Majesty has been in Possession of any Part of it. The Success of the very judicious Arrangements made by Major-General Bowyer at Jeremie, and the Divisions amongst the Enemy in the South Part of the Island, where almost all the Republican Whites have been massacred since their Defeat, has assured the Safety of the important Quarter of the Grand Ance.

The same Spirit of Discord prevailing also in the North, and the Success of our Troops towards the Spanish

Spanish Frontiers, have encouraged the Remains of Jean François Army to co-operate with us; they have, in consequence, fought several Battles with the Republican Party, and have sent us a Number of Prisoners.

St. Marc's and Mole St. Nicolas are also in a State of perfect Security, and the Parish of L'Arcahaye was never in a higher State of Cultivation, nor the Negroes more peaceable and orderly than at this Moment. Indeed such is the public Confidence, that the Planters are now actually importing from Jamaica a considerable Number of new Negroes.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Gordon Forbes to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Port-au-Prince, October 9, 1796.*

IT is with the utmost Satisfaction I have the Honor to inform you, that the Enemy, who had made Use of the utmost Exertion to collect all their Force in the Southern Part of the Colony for the Attack of Jeremie in various Points at the same Time, have been defeated every where, with very considerable Loss on their Side, and on our Part fortunately very trifling. Major-General Bowyer, whose Account of the Business I inclose, has conducted himself, in the difficult Situation of a Command of very extensive Country and Posts, in the most masterly and judicious Manner; and I beg Leave to express my marked Admiration of this most meritorious Officer, whose Conduct on all Occasions will, I am confident, highly recommend him to His Majesty's gracious Favor. I beg Leave also to recommend all those Officers and Men under his immediate Command, particularly Lieutenant Gilman, of the 17th Regiment of Foot, of whom he speaks in Terms of high Approbation. I am happy to inform you that the Major-General, who was wounded in the above gal-



lant Defence of the important Quarter under his Command, is perfectly recovered.

This important Defeat of the Enemy assures the Tranquillity of Jeremie, and particularly as it is certain Rigaud, the Chief of the Blacks to the Southward, has decidedly declared against Santhonax and the Republic, and has caused almost all the White People in his power to be massacred.

*Government House, Jeremie House,*

SIR,

*September 3, 1796.*

FROM the Intelligence you will probably have received from other Quarters, you will not be surprised to hear of the Posts on the Extremities of this Dependency, both East and West, being attacked in Force on the same Day. On the 8th of August I ordered Lieutenant Bradshaw, with Twenty-two of the 13th Light Dragoons, mounted, to march for Du Centre ; and Captain Whitby, Two Subalterns, and Sixty Privates of the 17th Light Dragoons, with Non-commissioned Officers in Proportion, embarked the same Evening for Caymites, from whence they arrived, without any Accident, at Du Centre and Raimond, which was a fortunate Circumstance, as the next Day, the 11th, the Enemy appeared before Post Raimond, and, after keeping a very heavy Fire on the Block House, with little Effect, they attempted to storm it in considerable Force Four different Times, and were each Time repulsed with great Loss, and their Chief killed. In this Business only One British and Two Chasseurs were wounded. On Captain Whitby's Arrival at Du Centre he detached Lieutenant Gilman of the 17th Light Dragoons, with Twenty Men, to Post Raimond, who immediately placed himself in the Block House with his Detachment and a large Party of Chasseurs. On the 12th the Enemy still continued before the Block House which is situated on a small Height

Y

about

about One Hundred Yards from the Fort, keeping up a Fire with Musquetry with as little Effect as before, when Lieutenant Gilman made a successful Sortie with the whole of the 17th and some Chasseurs, driving the Enemy before him into the Woods, who left Sixteen Whites and Forty-seven Blacks dead on the Spot, and many dead and wounded were afterwards found in the Woods and Road leading over the Mountains to Aux Cayes. Some Four-Pound Shot, a Two Pounder mounted, several Firelocks, and other Articles, were left by the Enemy in their Retreat. I am happy to report, that in this gallant Affair the 17th Regiment had only Two Privates wounded. The Chasseurs had One Officer, Captain Dutoya, and Three Chasseurs killed, and Fourteen wounded. It is supposed the Loss of the Enemy must have been very considerable indeed, as from every Account of Spies and Deserters, above Forty Whites are among the Killed and those dead of their Wounds and found in the Woods, which I can easily conceive, as the Assault of the Block House was made by about Two Hundred Whites, formerly Soldiers in the Regiment of Berwick, assisted by the Brigands.

Captain Whitby reports, that the Honour of the British Service was never more ably maintained than in the Engagement at Post Raimond, and expresses himself highly grateful to Lieutenant Gilman and the Soldiers of the 17th, as well as those of the Colonial Corps, for their active Exertions in so bravely checking the Enemy in the Attempt on this Post.

Indeed Lieutenant Gilman's Intrepidity and cool Conduct on this Occasion appear to me so praiseworthy, that I should not do Justice to him on my own Feelings on this Occasion, if I did not strongly recommend him to you, Sir, for Promotion.

I am

I am also happy to have it in my Power to report that the Enemy has been under the Necessity of raising the Siege of Irois, before which they lay Eighteen Days. On the 11th Ultimo General Rigaud, with Three or Four Thousand Brigands, appeared before it, and sent a Summons to Captain Beamish to surrender the Fort to the Republic of France. Captain Beamish very properly answered, he should defend it to the last Extremity. The Enemy had in the Night landed a Sixteen-Pounder and a Mortar, which, with incredible Labour, they got up, and opened on the Fort the next Day, within about Four Hundred and Fifty Yards. The Moment I heard Irois was invested I ordered One Hundred Privates, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in Proportion, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke of the 17th, to embark for that Place, where they arrived safe. Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke took the Command of the Fort and Troops, in which Station he has rendered very meritorious Services

Finding the Enemy had advanced a considerable Force between Irois and L'Ance Eros, which shut up by Land the Communication with Jeremie, I determined, with what Force I could collect, to attack them on the Morne Gautier. On my Arrival at L'Ance Eros, the 16th, a Plan was agreed upon to march in Three Columns on the 19th, so as to arrive before Morne Gautier at Day-Break. Observing on my Approach that a few Men of the 17th Dragoons were killed and wounded, and that Firing at a Distance answered no Purpose, I determined to attempt to carry the Hill by Assault, had formed the 17th Dragoons for that Purpose, ordered the 13th to dismount, and was endeavouring to rally the Negroes, who had been thrown into some Confusion, when I received a Shot in my left Breast, which caused me

to fall from my Horse : Afterwards I knew nothing of what passed, except by Report ; and I was sorry to hear that we were under the Necessity of retreating, with the Loss of the Three-Pounder we had with us.

Fortunately this little Check did not affect the Safety of the Fort ; on the contrary the Enemy, who must have suffered more than ourselves, evacuated Gautier, and retired the next Day to Rigaud, on the other Side of Irois ; and on the 29th Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke wrote me, he had raised the Siege entirely : So that, Sir, I may now congratulate you on this Dependency being wholly freed from the Enemy, and on your having it in your Power to acquaint His Majesty's Ministers, that he has been beaten, and failed in every Quarter of this Island under your Command.

I have not hitherto been able to procure exact Returns of the Killed and Wounded, but I conceive that the 17th Regiment had about Seven killed and Fourteen or Fifteen wounded : None dangerously in my Affair of the 19th Ultimo. Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke has not yet made his Report : But I do not believe more than Two were killed at Irois, and Three or Four wounded ; so that the Enemy's Shot and Shells had little Effect.

I am sorry to say that my Brigade-Major Manners received a Ball through his Thigh ; but as it missed the Bone, no bad Effect will arise, and he is doing well.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

HEN. BOWYER, Major-General.

*Downing-Street, December 20, 1796.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,  
Offenburg, November 23, 1796.*

MY LORD,

**I** Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that in the Night from the 21st to the 22d, the Trenches were opened before Kehl, on the Right Bank of the Kinzig. The first Parallel of this Attack, with its Communications, proceeding from the Right and Left Flank of the Right Wing of the Line of Contravallation, were so far completed during the Night, that before Day Break the Men were tolerably covered. The Enemy did not attempt to interrupt the Work, nor had he yet fired a single Shot upon the Trenches; but early Yesterday Morning (the 22d) he made a sudden Attack upon the Left Wing of the Line of Contravallation, and, after an Action, than which nothing could be possibly more severe, was driven back into his Works with very great Loss.

The Enemy having, in the Course of the Night from the 21st to 22d, brought over a large Body of Troops from Strasbourg, formed his Columns of Attack close behind the Chain of his advanced Posts, with so much Silence that they were not perceived. Just before the Break of Day, (which however was rendered extremely obscure by a very thick Mist that lasted the greater Part of the Forenoon,) these Columns began to advance. The Instant the Austrian Videttes and Centries gave their Fire, which was the only Notice of the approaching Attack, the



Enemy's Infantry rushed on with the utmost impetuosity, without firing a Shot, and in an Instant they were Masters of Two Redoubts of the Left of the first Line. The Village of Sundheim was attacked in the same Manner, and with equal Success; after which, coming in the Rear of the Curtain that connects the Village with the first Redoubt to its Left, the Enemy immediately carried that Work, one Face of which was not quite finished. Upon this large Bodies of their Infantry rushed through the Openings in the Curtains on the whole Front of this Wing; and, whilst Part advanced against the second Line, the others endeavoured to make themselves Masters of the remaining Redoubts of the first; but these, though perfectly left to themselves for a considerable Time, entirely surrounded, cut off from every Assistance, and attacked with Fury by the Enemy, who frequently got into the Ditches and attempted to climb the Parapet, were defended in a Manner that reflects the highest Honor on the Officers and Troops that were in them. The Loss in all of these Redoubts was considerable, and in one the Artillery Drivers were at last obliged to fire the Guns, but all the Attacks were repulsed.

The Enemy's Right Column, after occupying the Two Works which they had carried, pushed on between the Dykes to attack the Left of the Second Line; but Prince Frederick of Orange (whose gallant and judicious Conduct cannot sufficiently be praised) having rallied his Brigade, placed a Part of his Infantry behind the Dyke, which connects the Third Redoubt from the Left of the first Line with the Work which is on the Left of the second; and in this Situation he resisted the most severe Attack that can be imagined upon his Front, whilst those Bodies of the Enemy's Infantry, which had pierced between the Redoubt of the first Line, were actually in his Rear,

Rear, he not only maintained his Post, but completely checked the Enemy's Progress on this Flank.

A great Part of the Troops of the Left Wing had been working in the Trenches on the Right of the Kinzig. General Latour, who commands the Army of the Siege, formed Three of these Battalions which happened to be just returning from Work, and retook the Village of Sundheim, which he maintained, though the Enemy made great Efforts to dislodge him. Lieutenant-General Staader (who commands the Left Wing) drove back the Enemy, who had advanced against the Right of the second Line of it, and retook the Redoubt on the Left of Sundheim: And the Prince of Orange, advancing between the Two Dykes, defeated the Column with which he had been so severely engaged, and recovered the Redoubts it had carried. The Enemy then retired into his entrenched Camp.

The Loss of the Austrians amounted to Forty Officers and about Thirteen Hundred Men killed, wounded, and missing, which, considering that not more than Half the Left Wing was engaged, is certainly considerable; but that of the French must have been much greater. The Ground round the Works was in some Parts covered with their dead Bodies, and I am very much within Bounds in stating their Loss at Two Thousand Men. During the Time the French were in Possession of the Redoubts on the Left, they found Means to carry off Five Pieces of Cannon. The others were all retaken.

It is impossible to attempt to do Justice to the Conduct of the Archduke; he animated the Troops in retaking Sundheim, directed the Attacks on the Work that had been lost to the Left of it, and, under the heaviest Fire, gave his Orders with the greatest Coolness and the most perfect military Knowledge.

Lieutenant Proby, of His Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, (attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd's Mission,) was wounded by a Musket Shot; but I feel great Satisfaction in being able to add that the Wound is of a very slight Nature, and will have no other Consequence whatever than that of a very short Confinement.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, Offenbourg, November 23, 1796.

IT is with much Satisfaction that I have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that, after an Interval of Ten Days without any Advices from Italy, His Royal Highness the Archduke has this Day received a Report from General Alvinzy, the Tenor of which is such as to confirm the Hopes which his former Dispatches inspired. This Report, which is very short, is dated Calabro, November 13, and is in Substance as follows:

After the Action of the 6th, near Bassano, the Enemy continued to retreat, abandoned even the strong Position of Montabello without Resistance, and crossed the Adige at Verona.

On the 11th General Alvinzy arrived near Villanova, and the same Evening a considerable Part of the Enemy's Army, commanded by Buonaparte in Person, advanced from Verona, and took Post in the neighbouring Mountains.

Early on the 12th Buonaparte commenced a general Attack upon the whole Line, which, though made with infinite Violence, was resisted with the most perfect Steadiness and Bravery.

Whilst Buonaparte was thus employed, in repeated though ineffectual Efforts to force the Front of the Position, General Alvinzy detached a Column against each

each of his Flanks. No sooner had these arrived at their Point of Attack, than the Enemy retreated with Precipitation; and a most severe and important Affair was thus completely decided in Favor of the Austrians.

Two of the Enemy's Generals were known to have been wounded, and a Third was amongst the Number of Prisoners already brought in.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles of Austria,*

MY LORD, Offenbourg, November 28, 1796.

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that after the Affair of the 22d Instant nothing remarkable happened here till the Night from the 26th to the 27th, in which the Enemy made a Sally, in considerable Force, against the first Parallel of the Attack on the Right Bank of the Kinzig. The Enemy was instantly repulsed, with the Loss of about Forty killed and wounded. Amongst the Killed was the Commandant of a Battalion.

The Batteries of the first Parallel, as well as the Guns in all the Redoubts to the Right and Left of it, commenced Firing this Morning; and in the Course of the Forenoon the Enemy's Advanced Posts were driven out of the Village of Kehl.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness  
the Archduke Charles, Offenbourg,*

MY LORD, November 27, 1796.

IT is with much Satisfaction that I have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that His Royal Highness the Archduke has this Day received a Report from General Davidowich, dated Piovezano, November 18, in which he gives an Account of his  
having,

having, on the preceding Day, attacked and entirely defeated the Enemy on the Heights of Rivoli.

The Attack commenced about Seven in the Morning of the 17th, and, after a most obstinate Resistance, the Enemy was entirely driven from his Position, and pursued as far as Cambara.

General Davidowich took Twelve Cannon, about Eleven Hundred Prisoners, and many Officers. Amongst the latter are Generals Fiorella and Valette. He praises, in the warmest Terms, the Conduct of his Generals, and the Discipline and remarkable Bravery of his Troops.

The Enemy having, in the Course of the Night from the 17th to the 18th, received considerable Reinforcements, took another Position on the Heights near Cambara; in which General Davidowich attacked him the next Morning, and drove him back beyond Peschierra.

When General Davidowich sent off this Report (the Evening of the second Affair) he was encamped with his Right towards the Lake of Garda, near Colla, and his Left to the Adige; Peschierra being in Front of his Right Wing, and Verona in Front of his Left.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,  
 &c. &c. &c.



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